



*Paris*



**LONDON**

*Printed for Henry Bennick at y<sup>e</sup> Red Lyon in S.<sup>t</sup> Paul's Church-yard*



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A NEW  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
PARIS.

CONTAINING

A Particular Account of all the  
*Churches, Palaces, Monasteries, Col-  
ledges, Hospitals, Libraries, Cabinets of  
Rarities, Academies of the Virtuosi,  
Paintings, Medals, Statues and other  
Sculptures, Monuments, and Publick In-  
scriptions.*

With all other Remarkable Matters in  
that Great and Famous CITY.

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*Translated out of French.*

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The Second Edition: To which is Ad-  
ded a MAP of PARIS.

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L O N D O N,

Printed for *Henry Bonwicke*, at the *Red  
Lyon* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, 1688.

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TO THE  
READER.

SOME other Reasons may be given for the publishing this Book in *English* besides the Common Reason of all *Booksellers*, which is the Improvement of their Trade (there being hitherto nothing of this Subject in our Language) and they are these; such who have not been at *Paris* may here read of those beauties which have render'd that City (of late years especially) so famous: Others who have had the satisfaction of seeing what is here mentioned, will not find it unpleasant to refresh their memory with the descriptions given in this Book. The lovers of those two most beautiful Sister-Arts, *Painting* and *Sculpture*, will be pleas'd to read of the Excellent Performances in both kinds at *Paris*. It is really the Incouragement which is given to

*To the Reader,*

these Arts, and their near Kinswoman *Architecture*, that makes a City Polite and Beautiful, advances an In-Land Trade, and makes Artists so strive and vye with each other, till by degrees they arrive at the Perfection of the Antients. The Curious will be no less pleased to read of the choice Collections of Medals and all sorts of Rarities. Nor will others want a serious Entertainment in this Book, to meet here several Passages of the *French* History, and to consider the Oeconomy and Government; not forgetting also the Piety of *Paris*. To one purpose more this Translation may be useful; and that is, to such Young Gentlemen who go over; (as some do almost daily) in regard this Book in their Pocket with them, will be, as their Informer, so their Guide, and lead them directly to such Sights as they most fantasie.

THE

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## The AUTHOR's Advertisement.

**N**O Man doubts that Paris is at present one of the greatest and fairest Cities of the World; the magnificence of her Buildings, her extent, and the almost infinite number of her Inhabitants; among whom there are those who for Estates may compare with some Sovereigns; and in fine, the perpetual Concourse of all Nations of Europe, who come hither with an extream Affection to study the French Behaviour, and observe the Rarities of the Place: All these things concur to make it to be consider'd as a City that has no equal. Yet it happens very often, that all its true Beauties are not taken notice of by many persons, and principally the Strangers, who complain that they can never find them out without making it their particular study, and giving themselves a vast trouble in the search, no Description having been hitherto Composed to instruct them in their Enquiries.

### The Author's Advertisement.

ries. It is for their assistance, and to satisfy the Curiosity of Strangers that I have undertaken to describe, by way of *Abridgment*, the most noted Beauties of that famous City. This Description will be the more useful unto them, in regard they may inform themselves of the several Places here noted, and may view several Things which they would have past by and neglected, if they had not been admonish'd of them before hand. To make this work the more easie and methodical, I have taken the several Quarters and Streets in order, as far as possible, that so the several Remarks may be seen as they lye.

I undertooke not to make an exact description, that were almost impossible to be effected, what endeavours soever we make. I have therefore only collected those things which are most observable, and that which deserves to be seen with somewhat more than ordinary remark: Nor have I designed to search into Antiquities; for Giles Corozet, Father Breüil, and some others have done that already, better than any can hope to do it after them; and to them I refer such as desire to know the Originals and Foundations of places. Those Authors will acquaint you with the Epitaphs and Histories of Private Persons, which would have swelled

## The Author's Advertisement.

swelled this Volume considerably, if I should have transcribed them here. Besides, it seems unnecessary for a Strangers knowledge to consider these things which serve only as private Monuments, and are of no use to the publick History, for which they Travel. They take more delight, without doubt, in the description of a Cabinet, a Library, or an Apartment built after the modern way, than in reading the Epitaphs at Saint Innocents, or to pick out the meaning of them.

Without question some will be surprized to see me undertake a Work so difficult as this, in sight of so many learned Persons abounding in Paris. But after all, if I prove not successful herein, yet however I shall esteem it sufficient glory, if I may inspire into any able Author the design of a Work which may in some sort answer to the Reputation of this great City.

In the mean time, as I may hereafter inform my self more particularly of some things which I have not hitherto been able to discover; at the same time I shall be much obliged to those, who have any particular Memorials, if they will be so generous to communicate, and thereof advertize the Bookseller who Prints this, that so they may be consulted if they please.

ERRATA.

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## ERRATA.

### *In the First Part.*

**P**Age 7. Line 20. read *Clagny*. p. 50. l. 31. r.  
*Senecierre*. p. 70. l. 22. r. *cepit*. p. 100. l. 16.  
r. *stated*. p. 109. l. 2. r. *of merit*. p. 110. l. 2. r.  
*be beheld*. p. 120. l. 13. r. *admired*. p. 121. l. 2.  
r. *Mandé*. p. 126. l. 2. for *Lady* r. *Royal Consort*. p.  
131. l. 10. r. *Mandé*. p. 132. l. 17. r. *Garden side*.  
l. 31 for *the* r. *three*. p. 136. l. 32. r. *Marks*. p.  
146. l. 18. r. *Verdure*. p. 148. l. 33. r. *Portals*.  
p. 158. l. 5. dele (.) p. 166. l. 5. r. *is*.

### *In the Second Part.*

Pag. 4. l. 23. for *there* r. *then*. p. 8. l. 7. r. *St*.  
*Vistor*. p. 54. l. 20. for *more* r. *some*. p. 136. l. 10.  
r. *of Clay*. p. 160. l. 1. r. *Canons*.

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A Map or ICHNOGRAPHY of *3<sup>d</sup> Edition*

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 S. Lazare      | 9 l'Auxerrois      |
| 2 S. Martin's M. | 17 S. Honoré       |
| 3 Temple         | 18 Quinze Vingt    |
| 4 S. Eustache    | 19 Capuchin        |
| 5 The Halle      | Nuns               |
| 6 S. Innocent's  | 10 Capuchins       |
| 7 Minims         | 21 Place Dau-      |
| 8 Place Royal    | phine              |
| 9 Bastille       | 22 S. Palais       |
| 10 The Great     | 23 Nôtre Dame      |
| Jesuits          | 24 Hostel Dieu     |
| 11 Celestines    | 25 Pont Rouge      |
| 12 S. Gervais    | 26 Pont Neuf       |
| 13 Greue         | 27 Pont d'Archange |
| 14 S. Jacques    | 28 Pont N. Dame    |
| 15 The Great     | 29 Pont S. Michael |
| Chestelet        | 30 Petit Pont      |
| 16 S. Germain :  | 31 Pont Marie      |







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A New  
**DESCRIPTION**  
O F  
The most Remarkable things  
IN THE  
**CITY**  
O F  
**PARIS.**

**B**Efore I enter upon the matter, it may not be amiss to say something of the Original of *Paris*. If this great City be not one of the Ancientest in *Europe*, yet at least she may boast, that *Cesar* speaks advantageously of her in the sixth Book of his Commentaries; where he says, that having subdued divers Nations amongst the *Gauls*, he was forced to lay Siege to *Paris*, which at that time was wholly enclosed between the two  
B Arms

Arms of the *Seine*, into which place all the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Country were retired. Here they defended themselves with so much resolution, and made so stout a Resistance that he was constrained to draw together all the Force he could to attack and fight them. It is true he subdued them, but it was not without much Labour, and after several bloody Fights; and in fine, to reduce them entirely to his Obedience and to keep 'em so, he built the *Great Châtelet*, and placed in it a strong Garrison. Notwithstanding we read in other Historians, that *Julian* the *Apostate* being retired among the *Gauls* (where he remain'd a long time in that part of *Paris* which is now call'd the *Hôtel de Clugny*) he built this Fortress, as a Cheek upon the People of those Parts who were very uneasie and apt to rise: after all we must confess there is no great certainty of these things, by reason of the Ignorance of those Ages that went before us, which have lost or destroy'd those Memorials which should have inform'd us of the truth, had they been now in being.

As to the name of this Town; some say it was called *Lutetia* from King *Lucus*, who was of great esteem among the ancient *Gauls*; others, from the Latin word *Lutum* which signifies Dirt and Mud; possibly because its Situation, being between the two Arms of a River, there was continually plenty of Water and Dirt. And without doubt it is for this reason that the little space of Ground which lies at the further end of the *Paris Pont*, between the new street of *Nostre-Dame*, and the Street *de la Calande*, is at this day still called *le Marché palud*. Other Authors say, that the name *Paris* might well have been derived from the Greek word *Παρις* which signifies Near, and

and from the Goddess *Isis* who had formerly a Temple in that place where stands at present the Church of *St. Germain des prez*; from which place *Paris* was not far distant. And the Village of *Iffy* near to *Vaugerard* might perhaps have also taken name from her, that Goddess having had a Temple there, serv'd by certain Priests, for whose maintenance the Lands that lay about that place were appropriated; which Lands belong at present to the Abbey of *St. Geneviève du Mont*. In the mean time *Isis* was not the only Deity that was Worshipp'd about *Paris*, *Cybele* had also her Temples there. To maintain which conjecture we may here take notice of the Discovery which was made some years past in the Garden of *Monsieur Berrier*, in the Street called *Coquillere* not far from the Church of *St. Eustache*. As they were digging there deeper than ordinary to make the foundation of a Wall, they discovered the ruins of an old Tower, with a Bust of Brass, representing a Womans head something bigger than the Life, and Crowned with a Castle composed of four Towers, with the ancient sort of Pinacles in such manner as we see 'em in the old Bass reliefs of *Rome*, or upon Medals representing the Goddess *Cybele* who was invoked for the fruitfulness of the Earth, and whom the Poets called *Turrita Mater*. All Antiquaries who saw this Piece did not in the least question its Antiquity. Among others the Reverend Father *du Moutin* one of the Learned Men of the Kingdom in these things, has printed a small Tract to prove that this head might have serv'd in some Temple built in this place where this Goddess was adored. And even in the Library of *S. Geneviève* they preserve a Model of this Head taken off in Plaister with all the ex-

actness that could be from the Original, which is at present in the Cabinet of *Monsieur* the Procureur-General de *Harlay*, which illustrious Magistrate is perfectly acquainted with the true value of such curious things. There are other Etymologies beside these, as that of *Paris* King of the *Gauls*, whose dominion extended round about these parts, from whence it comes as some say, that the Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Villages were called *Parisi* or *Parisiaci*.

It would be tedious to speak of the several enlargements of this Town. It is easily concluded that it was not always of the same dimensions as it is at present. Under the Reign of *Clouis* it was as yet shut up within the two Arms of the *Seine*, that is, that it took up no more ground than the *Isle du Palais*, which is that part which at present we call the City, with some few houses on the Bank of the River next *St. Germain l'Auxerois*; where was at that time a Wood called *la Forest des Charbonniers*. But however tho it was then but very little, it was considered as a Place of very great importance, since in that partition which the Sons of *Clouis* made of the Kingdom, they agreed among themselves that *Paris* should remain neuter and belong to neither of the four; further, that if any of them should enter there without permission of the other three, he should lose all the part which he might otherwise pretend to.

Under the second Race, the Town became a little more considerable: they began then to build on both sides of the *Seine*: all about the Church of *St. Genievève*, which *Clouis* had raised: at the upper end of the *Place-Maubert*; where afterwards *Charlemagne* did dispose the Learned Men  
which



which he invited hither out of *Greece and Italy*; near *St. Martins des Champs*; and in divers other places in the Fields about the Town.

But under the third Race it was much more increased. *Philip Augustus* caused it to be paved throughout, and a certain Financier (or Exchequer-Officer) called *Girard de Paussy* gave to this use out of his own proper Revenue 11000 Marks of Silver, and this he did freely without any constraint from the King, in whose Service he had doubtless attained this great Sum. This was an Example of Generosity altogether extraordinary; and was done in the year 1185. as *Monsieur de Mezeray* tells us in his History of *France*. This King also caused the several Quarters to be enclosed with Walls. Those of the University extended from the edge of the *Seine* beginning at the Gate of *St. Bernard*, or the Gate of the *Tournelle*, and so up behind *St. Genievieve* to the Gate of *St. James*, and then down again towards the River to the place where stands at present the Colledge of the four Nations, and where heretofore was the Gate of *Nesle* taken down not long since to enlarge the Place. On the North side of the River it was also enclosed with Walls which had almost the same extent. There was in former times a Gate near the place where now stands the *Quinze-Vingts*, which answered to another called the *Porte-neuve*, (or *New-gate*) on the Bank of the River pulled down some years ago, near which was a very high Tower: another Gate in the Street *Coquilliere*, at the end of the Street *Grenelle*: another in the Street of *St. Denis*, near the Fountain *de la Reine*, which was called the *Painters Gate*; another in the Street of *S. Martin*, at the end of the Street *aux Ours*: and an-

other near *S. Johns Church-yard* which was called the *Porte Bodais*, because it led to the *Château* or Castle of that name, which stood in that place where now is the Village of *St. Maur des Fosses* beyond *Charenton*. Since those times this great City is much augmented, and continually extended into the Fields, till not long since for several weighty Considerations, there have been certain Bounds prescribed, beyond which it is not lawful to raise any buildings. It is to be observed that *Paris* being thus bounded, its extent is the more considerable, in regard there is not to be found in it any place that is not extreme full of People, and as thick of Houses as can be contrived, in some of which there are continually several distinct Families in one house, which is rarely to be seen in other Towns, where every one desires to dwell apart, and where there are few houses to be found of seven Stories high, as they are all about the *Palais*; near the great *Chatelet*; and round the place called *la Halle*; in which Houses the least Rooms are full of Inhabitants and let out at dear Rates.

This is all that we shall say of *Paris* in General: Let us now come to particulars.

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### The LOUVRE.

Historians say that this Palace was first founded by *Philip Augustus* in the year 1214. Who made the great Tower, in which *Ferrand Earl of Flanders* was kept Prisoner after that King had won the famous Battel of *Bouvines*; in which the Earl who had Revolted from King *Philip* was made a Captive. This Tower was standing in the

the last Age, and had served not only to keep the Kings Treasure, but also had been built to receive therein the Homage and Oath of Fidelity of those who held Lands of the Crown; or rather, as one may presume, it was the *Seige Seigneurial* (or Head of a Tenure) upon which several *Fiefs* did depend. For it is well known that our Ancestors had a custom always to build in their *Châteaux* (or Chief Seats) a great Tower, and to raise upon that another lesser, which they called the *Donjon*, this they esteemed the Mark of a Seigneurie; and without doubt this Tower at the *Louvre* was of the same nature. It was taken down when *Francis* the First began that building which at present is called the old *Louvre*. But Death hindered that Prince from performing much of what he intended. *Henry* the Second his Son, carried on the building after the designs of his Father, and for the performance he made use of the Abbot of *Clugny*, and *John Gougeon*, both *Parisiens* and the ablest Architects of their Time, since those few things which we see of theirs pass for the most regular and finest Architecture of the World. They were preferred to the illustrious *Sebastian Sorlio*, who was expressly sent for from *Italy*, but had the displeasure to see his designs not followed. In the Hall of the hundred *Swisses* we see a kind of Tribune of the Workmanship of this *John Gougeon*, it is supported by four *Cariatides*, of a Design so regular and so well contrived that *M. Perrault* of the Royal Academy of Sciences hath caused it to be engraved and inserted in the Translation of the Works of *Vitruvius*, where he hath proposed it as a compleat Model. The following Inscription *Henry II.* set over one of the Gates.

HENRICUS II. CHRISTIANISS. VETUSTATE  
 COLLAPSUM REBICI COEP. A. PAT.  
 FRANCISCO I. R. CHRISTIANIS. MOR-  
 TUI SANCTISS. PARENT. MEMOR. PIEN-  
 TISS. FILIUS ABSOLVIT. AN. A. SAL.  
 CHRISTI. MDXXXXVIII.

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*This being ruined by Age, and begun to be repaired by Francis I. the most Christian King: Henry II. The most Christian King, as a pious Son who was mindful of the design of his dead Father, caused to be finished, in the year from the Redemption of the World, MDXXXXVIII.*

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Lewis the 13th. whose Designs were always Great and Magnificent, caused to be built the Great Pavillion which is over the Entrance. The *Sieur Mercier* had the charge of that work, in which he followed the first design and form. But being forced to raise his Work higher than the Body of the Building, upon the *Corinthian* and *Composite* orders, he added a *Cariatide* Order in imitation of that in the Hall of the 100: *Swisses* aforementioned, upon which he placed a double Fronton. The old Gate of the Louvre is under this Pavillion, the Roof of which is supported by two Ranks of *Ionick* Pillars of one piece, placed two and two, and are extreme remarkable for their bigness. The Court in the middle of this building is great and exactly square. The King hath raised three Wings which are not yet finished. The Work consists of three Ranks of Pillars, *Corinthian* and *Composite*; the top is in the manner of a *Terrasse*, which appears of a Beauty most magnificently surprising. The great Gate

Gate is on that side next to *St. Germain l'Auxerrois* placed in the middle of a long Façade (or Front of Building) adorn'd with Corinthian Pillars two and two of a most beautiful greatness, which standing off from the rest of the Work make a great Portico on each side of the Gate, on which stands the Fronton composed only of two Stones, of one piece, each of which is fifty foot in length; a great Terrasse runs on the top of this Façade, from which one may discover all *Paris*. In the old *Louvre*, many things are to be seen.

### *The Cabinet of Pictures.*

The place where the Kings Pictures are kept, is in an Apartment near the end of the great Gallery. It is difficult to find more in number or more rare pieces in any part of *Europe* than are in this place. Here are some of all the most famous Masters of *Italy* and *Flanders* and other parts; all which the King hath caused to be grav'd, of which there are two great Volumes extant; but of late years they have removed a great part of these Paintings to *Versailles* to adorn that magnifick Palace. Yet there still remain several of diverse Masters, among others the last Supper of *Paul Veronese*, a Picture of an extraordinary greatness, so are the Battels of *Monsieur l'Brum*, from which they have made several Pieces of curious Tapestry. The Paintings of *Poussin* are here preserved with care, as are also those of several other French Masters, of which he is the Chief without dispute.

They are continually working in Sculpture in two several places of the Louvre. *M. Girardon* hath his Work-house under the Cabinet of Pictures where you may see some Statues which he hath finished for *Versailles*, those that are in the Grotto there, were made in this place; here you may see the Model of *Cardinal Richelieu's Tomb*, which is to be erected in the Church of the *Sorbonne*.

At the end of the Court that lies before the Gate under the Pavillion on that side next the *Rue Saint Honore*, you ought to view the Statues which are to be placed on the Tomb of *Monsieur de Turenne* which the King hath caused to be erected for him at *St. Denys*. You may also there observe several other curious pieces, which are all of the design and invention of *Monsieur de Mercy* one of the best Statuaries of the Kingdom. He is at present about certain figures intended for the Tomb of *Monsieur the Duke of Noailles* at *St. Pauls*. The *Sieur Renaudin* hath also his Work-house near that of *M. Girardon*, which ought to be seen by the Curious.

But above all we ought not to neglect before we leave the Louvre to visit the Hall, wherein the Gentlemen of the *French Academy* assemble, whom the King honours with so particular a Protection, that he is willing to have them in his own Palace. This Illustrious Academy is composed of learned Persons who take continual pains in perfecting the *French Tongue*, and meet three times a Week. The names of the present Members of this Society, are

- M. de Besons*, Counsellor of State.  
*M. Corneille*.  
*M. Doujat*.  
*M. Charpentier*.  
*M. The Abbot Tallement*, chief Almoner  
to Madame  
*M. The Duke of Coiffin*.  
*M. The Abbot Peliffon* Master of the Re-  
quests.  
*M. The Bishop of Acs*.  
*M. The Cardinal d' Estrées*.  
*M. de Renouard de Villayer*, Counsellor of  
State.  
*M. The Abbot de Furetieres*.  
*M. de Segrain*.  
*M. le Clerc*.  
*M. The Duke of St. Aignan*.  
*M. le Comte de Buffe*.  
*M. The Abbot Testu*.  
*M. The Abbot Tallement*, Prior of St. Al-  
bin.  
*M. Boyer*.  
*M. The Marquis d' Angeau*, Governor of  
Touraine.  
*M. The Abbot Regnier des Mairs*.  
*M. The Abbot de la Chambre*.  
*M. Quinaut* Auditor of the Accounts.  
*M. The Arch-Bishop of Paris*.  
*M. the Bishop of Meaux*, formerly Precep-  
tor to Monseigneur the Dauphin, and  
chief Almoner to Madame the Dauphi-  
ness.  
*M. Perault*, Comptroller of the Buildings.  
*M. The Abbot Fiecbier*, Almoner to Ma-  
dame the Dauphiness.  
*M. Racine*, Treasurer of France.

M. The

M. The Abbot *Gallois*.

M. *de Benferardé*.

M. The Abbot *Huet*, formerly Under-preceptor to Monseigneur the Dauphin.

M. *Roze*, Secretary of the Kings Cabinet.

M. *Cordemoy*, Reader to Monseigneur the Dauphin.

M. The President *de Mesme*.

M. The Abbot *Colbert*, Coadjutor of *Roüen*.

M. The Abbot *de Lavau*, Library-keeper of the Kings Cabinet.

M. *Verjus*, Plenipotentiary at the Dyet of *Ratisbone*.

M. *de Novion*, first President of the Parliament of *Paris*.

M. The Abbot *Danjan*.

M. *Barbier de Hancour*.

M. . . . .

Every other year on the Feast-day of *S. Lewis*, they give here two Medals of Gold, for Prizes, the one in Eloquence, the other in Poetry, on which account a great number of Persons at such times bring in their Compositious in both kinds, in order to obtain the Reward. The same day all the Members of the Academy procure a Mass to be sung in Musick, after which a Panegyrick of *St. Lewis* is pronounced by some able Preacher. Monsieur the Abbot *Pelisson* has composed the History of the French Academy, and writ it after such a polite and delightful manner, that his Book passes for one of the finest and best things in the *French Language*. They have some Pictures in their Hall; one of the Holy Virgin; another of the King in his Coronation habit; the Picture of Cardinal *Richelieu* Founder of the French



French Academy, that of the Chancellor *Seignier* who after the death of the Cardinal became its Protector, and in fine, another of *Queen Christina of Swedeland*, who came to these Assemblies, where she shewed her extraordinary Genius for all curious things.

We cross over here and pass into a Hall where we may see two Models made for the great Staircase of the Louvre, the fairest of which was made by the famous *Mansard*, the other by *M. du Veau*, he who made the designs for the New Buildings at *Vincennes*, but the first of these excells the other infinitely for the Grandeur of the gust and hardiness of design.

In the old Tennis-Court, in the middle of the Court they are at work about the Model of a Statue of the King on Horseback, raised on the top of a Rock with his Enemies subdued at his feet, and four Rivers with their Urns who seem amazed to see this great Monarch arrived to the highest step of Glory. Nothing can be greater than this Work; and if it be performed according to the design, all *Europe* cannot shew a more magnifick Monument. It is of *M. Girardons* designing.

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### The *Gard-Meuble* or Repository of the Kings Moveables.

On the Bank of the River at the Corner of the Street *des Poulies* is the *Garde-Meuble* in an Old house which was formerly called the *Hôtel du petit Bourbon*, in regard the Princes of that Family dwelt there. The outside has no fine shew, but

it is within this place that they preserve the precious moveables of the Crown; here one may see a Surprizing quantity of Tapestry both ancient and Modern, here are some pieces which *François I.* caused to be made after the Designs of *Julio Romano*, and which were wrought at *Amiers* by a famous Master of that time who had an extraordinary Reputation. These pieces represent the Acts of the Apostles, and the History of *Scipio the Great*. This King hath caused abundance to be made at the *Gobelins*, enriched with Gold and Silver, after the designs of *M. le Brun*, of which he hath no less than 24000 Ells; not reckoning a great Footcloath in the manner of Turkey-work, which is working in a place built on purpose at the end of the *Cours de la Reine*, commonly called the *Savonnerie*, which is to be the full length of the great Gallery of the Louvre, but is not yet finish'd. Together with these you may see abundance of Vessels of Precious Stones, as Agat, Onix, Jacinth, Cornelian, Chrystal of the Rock, admirable as well for their Size as Workmanship, several Branches of Coral, but one among the rest very great, and black as Ebony, which is extremely rare: Small Cabinets of Chrystal of the Rock, and of Amber garnished with Gold and Jewels. But that which is most observable is a great Ship of Gold enriched with Diamonds, of most curious Workmanship, made by the *Sieur Balin*, and valued at one hundred thousand Crowns. After this you may see the Vessels of massie Silver consisting of divers Basons, upon which the History of this King is cut in Chisil work, they are of such weight, that it requires the strength of two men to bear 'em upon a kind of Handbarrows made of the same metal

metal and workmanship. Here are also Tables, Stands, Looking-glass Frames, Branches for Candles, extraordinary great, Orangers, two great Tubs of Silver which served at the Baptism of Monseigneur the Dauphin, Branches to set upon Stands, Chenets, Cassolets or perfuming-pots, and generally all Sorts of Goldsmiths work for their weight as well as workmanship to be admired; most of which things were wrought by the famous Monsieur *Balin*, of whom I have already made some mention. He was the chief Artist of this Age for Silver Work, and died about five or six years since. They shew here also Embroidered Beds, extreme Rich, with Hangings for Alcoves of the same fashion. You may see in the same place the Cup-board of *Francis I.* of certain pieces of Silver gilt, very well wrought. In another Room, apart, they preserve a great quantity of curious Arms of all sorts, among others the Armour of *Francis I.* which he wore at the Battel of *Pavie*, where one may discern on the cuirasse the Blows which he received before he would yield himself a Prisoner to the *Spaniards*, to whom he dearly sold his Liberty. There is also a Fusil or small Gun which the City of *Paris* presented to Monseigneur the Dauphin, and which is here preserved because it was the first Fire-Arms he ever shot in. In fine, the Curious, and all others, may here find rarities enough to satisfy their eye, for beside the singular Beauty of the Work, one may here see a mighty quantity of Gold and Silver, which is a very great entertainment to such who are apt to be dazzled with the Splendor of the metal and consider that, more than the excellency of the Work. Of late the King hath caused the finest things in the *Garde-Meuble*

*Meuble* to be removed to *Versailles*, yet still there remains a great number that are well worth seeing.

### *The Palace of the Tuilleries.*

Having seen these things you ought to go next to the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, which extends it self along the Garden in one continued Line; it is compos'd at the ends of two great square Pavilions adorned with Pilasters of the Composite Order, and of one great Pavilion, like a Dome, in the middle, under which is the great Hall and Stair-case that leads to the Apartments. It is to be observed that the middle of this Building, namely the great Pavilion, the two Terrasses, and the two lesser Pavilions at the Ends, were built at the charges of *Katharine de Medicis*, who was very skilful in Architecture, as we perceive by these Buildings, which are all of a most curious proportion after the Ionick and Corinthian Orders, there are three Ranks of Pillars, with an Attick over head. For this work she employed *Philibert de Lorme* and *John Bular*, the prime Masters of their Age. The rest of the Buildings were performed by *Henry IV.* and *Lewis XIV.* who in our days hath repaired this Palace as we now see it. There stood once under the Pavilion in the middle, a great Stair-case, which was one of the finest things of its kind in the whole World, for its disposition, and for the strange boldness of the Work. Which Stair-case was built after the designs of the forementioned *Pilibert de Lorme*, but of late, to the great regret of the Curious, it has been taken down

down for the meliorating the Prospect of the *Tuilleries* to the Court, and for employing the Great Hall to the enlargement of the Kings Apartment. Which Apartment, as also that of the Queen, and that of Monseigneur the Dauphin are enrich'd with excellent Paintings of the ablest Masters of France. In a Gallery which reaches the whole length of the Kings Apartment on the Court-side, you may see several Cabinets enrich'd with Mignatures and Chiffel-work extremely fine, with several Tables of inlaid Stone-work very beautiful, among others one very large, upon which is the representation of a Salamander, which was the device of *Francis I.* and therefore this is supposed to have been his Table. Here are also some of *Sicilian* Marble of one Piece, of a wonderful variety of Colours. This Gallery hath often served for the Reception and Audience of Ambassadors, and at such times it hath been adorn'd with Rich Tapisstry and other precious moveables.

In the Rooms below are preserved abundance of antient Statues, and the Bust of this King made by the Cavalier *Bernin* when he came from *Rome* to draw the Designs of the Louvre. One may see there also the Plans rais'd of all the strongest places of *Europe*, which have been drawn out with all care and exactness that is possible.

The other moiety of the Building on that side next the *Rue St. Honoré* contains the Chappel, which is not yet finished; and the Theater, otherwise called *la Salle des Machines*: in which the Court was formerly entertain'd with Comedies, of which *Psyche* was the last, which after it had been Acted for many years, did still draw a world of admirers. But since the invention of Opera's came to us from *Italy*, serious Playes though mingled

mingled with musick and Entries of Ballets have given place to Song and continued Musick on whatsoever Subject it be. This Theatre, without contradiction, is the most magnifick of *Europe*, not excepting that of the Duke of *Parma* so much boasted of. One cannot desire any thing to be better contrived. Every Person may see and hear extreme conveniently. The Room behind the Stage for the Machines is very large. As for the Decorations no Costs have been wanting, all the House is painted in Marble Colours. The Galleries are supported with Pillars whose Capitals and Pedistals are gilded, as is also the Ceiling which is curiously Carved.

The Prospect of all this Palace is into the Garden of the *Tuilleries*, to which Garden this Palace also serves as a most Magnifick Perspective, every one of its Allies being answered with a face of the Building of most beautiful Architecture. This Garden is at present one of the most regular of *Europe*, though it be not as yet adorned with Statues, as in time it will be. There is in it an open Theatre; with all the necessary parts thereunto belonging, as the Ancients contrived them, and which we see in those of *Rome*: Trees are planted here which serve in the like manner with the Ordinary Decorations in other Theatres. It is extreme great and may contain a great number of People. On the other side of the great Ally stands the Statue of Truth, raised upon a great Pedestal. It is the Work of a famous Sculptor called *Ville Franche*, who came from *Cambray*. Monsieur le Nostre continued the Works in the *Tuilleries*, and it is he also who manages those admirable Garden-Works at *Versailles*. You must by no means neglect

neglect to see his Cabinet which is very well furnished with Pictures, and Busts of Marble, most of which came out of *Italy*; among others one may easily observe a Picture of indifferent size, done by *Dominicain*, representing *Adam* and *Eve* in the Terrestrial Paradise, this is esteemed one of the finest Pieces in all *Paris*.

We ought to observe that the old Louvre is joyned to the Palace of the *Tuilleries* by the great Gallery which extends it self all along the River; at the end which was begun first there are several Paintings and other Ornaments of the design of Monsieur *Pouffin*, but they being found too small for the Place where they stand, the Work never proceeded further but remained imperfect as it is, the beginning of this Gallery is the work of *Philibert de Lorme*, and the rest of *Metexeau*, he who undertook that great service at the Ditch of *Rochele*, which was the chief occasion of the taking that Rebel Town. Upon this subject the following Epigram was made in his honour,

*Hæretico palmam retulit Methezeus ab hoste,  
Cum rupellanas aggere cinxit aquas.  
Dicitur Archimedes terram potuisse movere,  
Æquora qui potuit sistere, non minor est.*

O're *Rochele* *Metexeau* Triumphant stood,  
Curbing with a bold Dike the Rebel Flood.  
In Fame scarce *Archimedes* equal is,  
As he could move the Earth, this fix'd the Seas.

The *Salle des Antiques*, or repository of Antiquities, is under the end of this Gallery, it is incrusted with Marble, and full of Ancient Statues,  
the

the best and scarcest that can be seen. The King has caused 'em all to be engraved by *Melan*. And there are two great Volumes of them extant in Folio, besides those other Pictures of which we have already spoken.

The Apartments under this Gallery are all inhabited by divers famous Artists who are employ'd in the Kings Service, and to whom he has assign'd these Lodgings.

The Royal Printing-house is also here, of which the *Sieur Mabre-Cramoisy*, is the Governor or Director: where you may see a small Room filled only with such Books as have been printed here.

*Monfieur Silvestre* a famous Graver, *Monfieur Melan* of whose hand the publick has several extraordinary fine Gravings, *M. Coepel* a Painter, *M. Herard*, *M. Valder*, are lodged here. *M. Cassin* hath also his Chamber here tho' his ordinary dwelling is at the Observatory, so hath *Monfieur the Abbot Sirey* so well known for those curious *Italian Memoires* which he hath published upon History, *Madamofelle Stella* in whose apartment are several curious Pictures of *Pouffin*; *Monfieur Bain*, a famous Enamellor, who has found out the secret to make Enamel as bright and beautiful as precious stones, and who hath now under his hands, for the King, a great Basen of Gold adorned with Mouldings on the Edges, this will be without all dispute a most exquisite piece when it is finished, as well for the Workmanship as for the materials, for it amounts to an hundred thousand Franks, he makes commonly Enamell'd Watch-Cases, and divers things of that sort. Near him is *M. Boul* who makes a sort of *Mosaick* works extremely neat, and which the Curious preserve very



ry choicely; *Messieurs Sanson*, Sons of the famous Geographer have also Lodgings in this place; they are continually imployed, and from time to time publish some new thing in Geography.

The Kings Balancier (or Money-Stamp) is also kept in these parts. Here it is where they make those Curious Medals both Stamped and Cast, in Gold, Silver, and Copper. M. the Abbot *Bize*, one of the most intelligent and able persons of all the Curious in *Paris*, had the direction formerly of these matters, after the famous *Varin*. One cannot desire to see any thing more choice than his Cabinet, which is compleatly furnished with Pictures, Medals, ancient and modern, Agats, Figures in Brasses, *Porcelains*, and a thousand other rarities of such sort.

The *Petite Ecurie*, or lesser Stable, takes up the rest of the Buildings, which is very long, and full of excellent Horses.

### St. Germain l'Auxerrois.

Something may be said here of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, the Parish Church of the Louvre. It is one of the ancientest of *Paris*, for *Childbert* was the Founder as well of this as that of *St. Germain des Prez*, both which he dedicated to *St. Vincent*, he having deposited in these Churches some Reliques of that Saint Which he brought out of *Spain*. They have here on great Feasts, very magnificent Ornaments given by the Queen Mother; which are of Cloath of Gold and Silver very rich: These the Republick of *Genoa* presented to that illustrious Queen and were  
by

by her immediately bestowed upon this Church. The other things most remarkable in this Church are, the Tribune (or Gallery) of *Germain Pilon's* designing, who was esteemed in his Age the ablest Workman in all *France* for Sculpture and Architecture, and the Chappel of Monsieur the Marquess de *Resteing*, in which are some Busts in Marble of several illustrious Persons of that Family. In the Room where the Churchwardens Assemble hangs a very good copy of a Last Supper, by *Leonard de Vinci*, which Picture was formerly placed in the Church and its Beauty never observed, till it was known that the Cavalier *Beyn* had admired it. Upon which it was quickly removed and placed in this Room, for the more choice keeping. The most considerable Persons who have been interred in this Church are Monsieur *Seguin*, who was Dean here, very judicious in the value of Medals: *Joaquin du Belloy*, one of the famousst Poets of his Age: Monsieur *Varin*, one of the ablest Gravers of Medals that *France* ever had; Monsieur *Balin*, a famous Goldsmith, of whom we have already spoken, this was he who invented those Curious Ornaments where the History of the Old and New Testament are represented in Cartouches of admirable Workmanship. Here is also the Tomb of Mademoiselle *Silvestre* represented in Painting on a Black Marble fixed to a Pillar behind the Quire, after Monsieur *le Bruns* way. In the lesser Chappels are to be seen several well esteemed Pictures of *le Sueur's* Work.

There is a Landskip in Perspective done by *Francisque*, worth seeing, in one of the Houses in the Cloister.

In that great space of Ground which is between the

the old Louvre and the Palace of the *Tuilleries*, are many fair Houses, among others.

The *Hôtel de Crequi*, in which lives the Illustrious Maréchal of that name. Its outside makes no great shew, but within it is very well furnished: above all the Stair-case extremely well design'd. In the Street of *St. Thomas du Louvre* is

The *Hôtel de Longueville* formerly called the *Hôtel de Epéron*, which wants a whole wing of Building. So much as is finished is of a very beautiful design, chiefly the Portal, of the *Ionick* Order, as is all the rest of the House, which wants a Square or place before it, to give the more advantageous view. The Apartments are convenient, and the Garden pleasant tho it be inclosed on every side. You must not forget to see a Ceiling in one of the Chambers, painted by *M. Mignard*, highly esteemed.

In the *Turn-again-Lane* near this place stands the House of *M de Guitry*, which is very handsom.

In the same Street of *St. Thomas* is also the *Hôtel de Montausier*, formerly called the *Hôtel de Ramboisillet*, heretofore the most delightful Seat of the Muses, and which still serves at this day as a Retreat and Sanctuary to all ingenious Persons by the favourable protection they find from the Duke of *Montausier* formerly Governor to Monliegneur the Dauphin.

Having thus satisfied ones curiosity on the Subject of the *Louvre*, in which many particulars may be observed which are not here mentioned to avoid prolixity, let us begin our next Journey at the nearest place which is

## The Quarter of St. Honorè.

This Quarter begins at the *Rue de St. Denis*, where we may see, in the first place, a handsome row of Houses, built uniform with the same Symmetry, at the Charges of the Canons of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, who raise out of 'em a considerable Revenue. This place hath been enlarged upon the Church-yard of the holy Innocents, which lies behind. The Charnel-houses which are built round that Church-yard, were built, as reported, out of the Confiscate Goods of the Jews when they were expelled *Paris* under the Reign of *Philip Augustus*. In probability there is not any one place in the whole World in which more dead bodies are interred; which caused the *Spanish* Ambassador who resided in *Paris* during the League, to advise the Citizens at such time when the Famine pressed them cruelly, to grind the Bones of the dead in this Church-yard to make Bread; but this Counsel was not followed coming from a drolling Spaniard: *M. de Mezeray*, so well known of the Learned for his delicate History of *France*, is here Interred. You may see in this Place a Pyramid adorn'd with Bas-reliefs, much esteemed, on the top of which is erected a Cross, this was set up in the last Age during the horrible Confusions of the League. There is in the same place a Skeleton of the Workmanship of *Permain Philon*. Further on, is

The Cross *du Tiroiier* where, as it is said, *Queen Grunebault* was, by the Command of *Clotaire*, drawn at the Tail of a Wild horse.

But

But this is not well proved: and it is much disputed among the Historians, whether this Queen was the most illustrious, or the most wicked of her Age. For there are as many that speak well of her, as ill. St. Gregory the Great, Pope; Gregory of Tours, Fortunatus Bishop of Poitiers, Paulus Aemilius, du Tillet, the Bishop of Meaux, and Pasquier in his Enquiries of France, are all full of her Encomiums. Those who condemn her are Aimoin, Gaguin, Minister-general of the Mathurins, Belle-Forest, du Hailant, and Vigner, whose Authorities are of great force in History. So that it will be difficult to affirm any thing positively of this great Princess, who has been more spoken of than ever any Queen of France hath been. Something lower

The Fathers of the Oratory, whose house stands in the same place where formerly was the Hôtel de Bouchages. Tho their Church is not yet quite finished, it is however already extreme handsom, and of a design very Regular. They have here on their great Altar a Tabernacle of a magnifick sort of Architecture, the Pillars are of an admirable Sicilian Marble. It is a Dome raised very high with four Porticoes, supported with six Pillars of the composite order which stand out from the Work; the Ornaments of which are perfectly well wrought, and the Proportions exact. A great Fabrick after this Model might well please the most difficult Persons in matters of Architecture. The Cardinal de Berulle is Interred in one of the Chapels, where his Tomb may be seen, and on it his representation in white Marble. He was their Founder, as all men know. These Fathers have a very handsom Library. The

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place in Truth is a little too dark; but that does not impair its value, in regard it contains a great number of excellent Volumes both Printed and Manuscript, among which are a good number of Greeks and Arabians, given them by Monsieur de Sancy, Ambassador of France to the Porte. Who during the time of his Embassy made an exact search and collection of such Greek Rarities which had escaped the Barbarity of the Turks. Such a Library as this could never be better disposed of than into the custody of these Fathers, there being among them some Persons of most profound Learning, as appears by their Works, so much sought after and bought up by all Scholars. One might mention here Father Cointe, and Father Senault, both which have left the World such excellent Writings, the one in History, the other in Moral Philosophy; Father Malbranche who composed *the Enquiry of Truth*; Father Thomassin who wrote *the Discipline of the Church* in three Volumes in Folio; Father Dubois, who by order of Monseigneur the Archbishop, is now about the Ecclesiastical History of Paris. This Congregation hath also furnished us with the ablest Preachers, as Monsieur the Bishop of Agen, so famous by the name of Father Mascaron, the Course of whose Sermons were most emphatical; Father le Boust, and Father Hubert who Preach'd a Lent at *Nostre-Dame* to a marvellous concourse of People, and the last year at Court; not to mention Father Morin, and divers other famous Preachers who lived not long since.

As you leave the Fathers of the Oratory, and pass on along the *Rue St. Honoré*, you ought to visit

The



The *Palais Cardinal*, which the People now call the *Palais-Royal*, because the King was here Educated when young. The *Hôtel de Sillery* stood formerly in the little Court which is before the Gate, which Cardinal *Richlieu* caused to be pulled down to give the better sight to the Palace, he had then caused to be built here after the designs of the *Sieur Mercier*, who had been esteemed a very able Architect, had he raised his Buildings something higher; and that is the only fault of this Palace, extremely convenient in all things else. It is composed of two square Courts, of which the first and least is compassed about with Battlements, and the second is divided from the Garden by a row of Arches which support an open Gallery which reaches from one Wing to the other, through these Arches, which are inclosed with Iron Grates you have a Prospect into the Garden, which was form'd as it is by *Monsieur le Nôtre* after the same Model with the *Tuilleries*. As for the Apartments they are all most beautiful and convenient, and all the Court resided here a long time during the Regency. Above all, we ought to see the Gallery where Cardinal *Richlieu* caused to be painted all the famous men of *France*, From the time of *Suger* Abbot of *St. Dennis*, down to the time of his Ministry: That is in effect the whole French History from *Lewis* the young, to the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* *Monsieur* the Duke of *Orleans* dwells here at present, tho the House belongs to the King, to whom Cardinal *Richlieu* bequeathed it in his Will, together with five hundred thousand Crowns and that Curious Suit of Tapistry which is exposed on the great Feast of *Corpus Christi*.

You must not forget to see the Cabinet of Monsieur the Chevalier *de Loraine*, where are curious Pictures of the best Masters, it is near the Garden which adds not a little to its beauty.

In a Hall belonging to this Palace is the Theatre where they represent the *Opera* of famous *M. de Lully*, which draws to it continually a mighty concourse of People lovers of Musick. No part of *Europe* yields more pleasing Objects, be it for the Dances, or for the Symphonie, or in fine, for the singularity of the Habits; but that which is most considerable, is the wonderful agreement of the *French* Musick with the *Italian*, which was once thought a thing impossible, and yet even in this *M. de Lully* hath been mighty successful. Nor has the Age been ungrateful to his extraordinary Parts, for he draws a very great Revenue from the Representations of these Pieces. The Verse is ordinarily composed by Monsieur *Quinault* of the *French Academy*: Monsieur *Corneille* the younger hath also made some things, and *Beliophon* is of his writing. From hence you go to

The Hospital of the *Quinze-Vingts*, which *St. Lewis* caused to be built in his time for 300 blind Gentlemen whom he brought with him out of the Holy Land where they had lost their Eyes in fighting against the *Sarazens*. Over the Gate of this Hospital there stands a Statue of that Holy King, which (tho of ill Workmanship) resembles him very much, as the Antiquaries pretend.

Further in the same Street is *St. Roch* the Parish Church for all this Quarter, in which there is a very exquisite Crucifix wrought by Monsieur *Anguerra*.

A little higher stands the Convent of the *Jacobins*, wherein is nothing very remarkable, unless it be the Library, which is one of the finest in *Paris*.

After this you may take notice of the Portal before the House of Monsieur *Puffort* Counsellor of State; it is lately built, of the *Ionick* Order, with an *Attrick* over head, in which are the Arms of the Owner. This is a small piece of Architecture, very well esteemed. The inside of the Fabrick is handfom, especially on that side next the Garden, which is very curious and pleasant. Near this on the same side is

The Convent of *Feuillans*, *Henry III.* first brought them out of *Languedoc*, in number sixty, with the blessed *John de la Barriere*, Author of the Reform of *St. Bernards* Order. At first they were lodged at the *Bois de Vincennes*, till this house which was building for 'em should be finished. The great Gate which fronts upon the *Rue Saint Honore*, is but newly built; it is composed of four *Corinthian* Pillars, that support a Fronton on which are the Arms of *France*. The first Court which serves as a *Parvis* (or open Place) before the Church, is very well; and the Building over the Gate where you enter is not ill contrived. The Portal of the Church is one of the most Regular of all *Paris*, and it was the first Essay of Monsieur *de Mansard*. Here are two Orders of Pillars, *Ionick* and *Corinthian*, fluted and set off with Ornaments. Within the Church are some Chappels handfom enough, among others that of Monsieur the Marquess of *Rostaing*, adorn'd almost like that at *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, with Pillars and Busts of Marble. On one side of the great Altar you may

see a Tomb after the ancient manner. It is of white Marble, with a great Urn of the same, curiously wrought; tho it has no Epitaph, yet we may conclude from the Arms in the fore part of it, that it belongs to the Illustrious House of *Roban*. The Quire behind the great Altar, where the Religious Sing, is adorned with Pictures representing the Principal Actions of our Saviours Life.

These Fathers have very Magnifick Ornaments which with all their Plate also were given by several Persons of Quality. They have a Library, not very numerous, but however there are in it very curious Pieces. In their Cloister you will find divers Paintings representing the Life of *St. Bernard* their Founder. Among these Religious there are some famous Preachers. As the Reverend Father *Dom. Cosme*, at present Bishop of *Lombes*, the Reverend Father *Hierosme*, and some others. As you go from hence you pass before the Capuchins, where there is nothing remarkable, and so on to

The Nuns of the *Assumption*. These Nuns had their abode formerly in the Street called *Rue de la mortellerie*, where they were Hospital-Sisters under the name of *Haudriettes*, their House in that place having been founded by one *Stephen Haudry* Esquire to the King *St. Lewis*, to Harbor, and they to serve the poor and sick, as Historians tell us. But being too much straitned for Room in that street they removed to this place, where they changed their name as well as Situation. Of late years they have raised here several Noble buildings, especially their Church, which is a *Dome* or *Cupulo* after the Roman manner, very high; the inside of which is adorned with

*Corinthian*

*Corinthian* Palasters supporting a Cornish, over which is a Row of Windows, between which hang certain pictures representing the Life of the Holy Virgin, well painted. But the *Plafon* (or Painting within the Ceiling) of the Dome is that which is most remarkable, it was done by M. *de la Fosse*, and represents the Assumption, with the Angels carrying and following the Blessed Virgin into Heaven, all which is both for the boldness of the painting, and the design, the finest that can be, and one of the most finish'd things of *Paris*. The Nuns Quire is very handsom, but is difficult to see, by reason of the great Grate that divides it from the Church, which Grate is no ill imitation of that at *Val-de-Grace*. As you go out you ought to take notice of the Portico supported by eight *Corinthian* Pillars, with a Fronton and a Cornish, the Carving Work of which is not yet finished.

All this Building was designed by M. *Herard*, director of the Academy of Painters which the King maintains at *Rome*.

Having seen these things you need to proceed no further this way, there being nothing considerable in the *Fauxburgh* of *St. Honoré*, unless it be the Workhouse of Monsieur *Anguerre*, where you may see some works in Sculpture; and a young Garden or Nursery which in Spring time has very curious Flowers. This last belongs to the King, who caused it to be made here, from hence to furnish the *Tuilleries* with such Flowers as are needful to set of the *Parterres*, there is also in this place a great number of *Orange-Trees*, well kept and preserved.

Over against the Nunnery of the Assumption is the *Hôtel de Luxembourg*, belonging to Mon-

sieur

sieur the Marechal of *Luxemburg*, who inhabits here. The Garden is extreme pleasant.

Next to this are the Capuchin Nuns, founded by *Henry IV.* in pursuance of the pious intention of *Louise de Loraine*, Widow of *Henry III.* They live very austere. On one side of their Gate, a Fountain has been erected on which are these two Verses of *Monseigneur de Santeuil*.

*Tot Loca Sacra inter pura est quæ labitur  
Unda,  
Hanc non impuro, quisquis es, ore bibas.*

---

Through Sacred Cells has this pure Water pass'd,  
With lips as pure do thou this Water taste.

---

The *Hôtel of Vendôme* is near this, and takes up a long Space in the Street. It was built by the Duke of *Vendôme* natural Son of *Henry IV.* who always lived here. The inside is very beautiful. The Front of the great Stair-case which is of the designe of *M. Mansard*, is adorn'd with many Pillars which as you come in make a delicate shew. The Garden is great but neglected as is all the rest of the House. The Duke of *Vendôme* Governor of *Provence*, and Grandson of him above-mentioned, lives at present in the Temple, with *Monseigneur the Grand Prior of France*, his Brother.

Having thus run through the Street of *St. Honoré*, let us now enter upon the next Quarter which is called *la Butte St. Roch*.

The

## The Quarter *de la Butte St. Roch.*

To view this Quarter in Order, you should begin at the *Ruë de Richelieu*, where as soon as you enter, you have on the right hand

## The *Palais Brion.*

People give it that name because the Duke of *Anville* Earl of *Brion*, for some time made his abode here. This Building is part of the *Palais Royal*, and was begun by the Cardinal of *Richelieu*, who designed it for his Library. But some years since the King hath given it to two Academies, that of Painting, and that of Architecture. The first of these was established by *M. des Noyers*, under the direction of *M. de Chambray* Brother of *M. de Chant-Loup*, from whose pen we have several excellent pieces in print, among others, *The Parallel of the Ancient and Modern Architecture*, *Palladio translated into French*, &c. This Academy was re-established by Monsieur the *Chancelier Seguier*, after whose death that beautiful *Catafalque* at the *Fathers of the Oratory*, was erected to his Memory as to their Protector. Monsieur *Colbert* succeeded him in this Charge and in the affection he bore them. Every day here is exposed a naked man, which is the Model by which the young Scholars design, in order to attain from Nature her self the great

Art of Painting, an Art that requires a most assiduous Study. The great Hall where they meet is full of abundance of Pictures done by the most able Masters in the Academy, and of all those pieces that have been won for Prizes, which are here distributed to raise emulation among the young Artists, , and of the Master-pieces of those who have desired to be admitted into the Academy. The Representations and Busts of several persons who have contributed to the establishment of this Academy are here also preserved. And in regard Painting is not the only thing here exercised but Sculpture also, they have got hither from Rome the models in Plaister of the most famous Statues of Antiquity, as that of *Flora*, of *Hercules* in the Palace of *Farnese*, of *Venus*, of the two *Wrestlers*, and of several others. Here are also several *Bass-reliefs*, and Sculptures better than ordinary. The names of those who are the present Members of this Academy are

*Monfieur le Brun*, Escuyer, principal Painter to the King, Chancellor and chief Rector of the Academy.

*Rectors.*

*M. Anguier*, Painter.

*M. Girardon*, Sculptor.

*Adjuncts to the Rectors.*

*M. de Séve*, the Elder, P.

*M. des Fardins*, S.

*Counsell.*



*Counsellors, Professors.*

- M. Beaubrun, P. Professor and Treasurer. r M  
M. Buister, S. M  
M. Mauperché, P. M  
M. Buiret, S. M  
M. Coyel, P. M

*Professors.*

- M. Regnaudin, S. M  
M. Paillet, P. M  
M. de Séve, P. M  
M. Blanchard, P. M  
M. de la Fosse, P. M  
M. le Hongre, S. M  
M. Coyzevaux, S. M  
M. Houasse, P. M  
M. Tuby, S. M  
M. Audran, P. M  
M. Fouvenet, P. M  
M. Montaigne, P. M

*Adjuncts to the Professors.*

- M. Corneille the Elder, P. M  
M. Rabon, S. M  
M. Monier, P. M  
M. Massou, S. M  
M. Verdier, P. M  
M. Licherye, P. M  
M. de Mameur, P. M

*Profes-*

*Professors in Geometry, Perspective, and Anatomy.*

M. Leclerc, Engraver, Professor in Geometry,  
and Perspective.

M. Friquet, P. Professor in Anatomy.

*Counsellors.*

M. Rouffelet, Graver.

M. Tuart, P.

M. Torcebat, P.

M. Rabon, P.

M. Silvestre, G.

M. Edelsnck, G.

M. Baptiste Monoyé, P.

M. Herauld, P.

M. Vandermeulin, P.

M. Audran, G.

M. Guerin, Secretary.

M. de S. Georges, Historiographer.

M. Joblo, Assistant to the Professor in Geo-  
metry.

M. le Maire, P.

M. Vleugels, P.

M. Valet, G.

M. Pfcard, G.

M. Huilliot, P.

M. Genoelle, P.

M. Legros, S.

M. Mainer, S.

M. Vignon, P.

M. Mazeline, S.

M. Hallier, P.

M. Garnier, P.

M. Bourguignon, P.

M. Mignard, P.

M. Lalemant,

- M. Lalemant, P.  
M. Cotelle, P.  
M. Armand, P.  
M. Baudet, G.  
M. Nacret, P.  
M. de Trois, P.  
M. Corneille, P.  
M. Bonnemere, P.  
M. Facus, P.  
M. Tiger, P.  
M. Lambert, P.  
M. le Comte, S.  
M. de Fredemontagne, P.  
M. Lespingola, S.  
M. Natié, P.  
M. Cheron, P.  
M. Paroffel, S.  
M. de la Mare Richard, P.  
M. Boulogne, P.  
M. Allegrein, P.  
M. Loir, G.  
M. Masson, G.  
M. Manier, S.  
M. Flamand, S.  
M. Vancleve, S.  
M. Vanbecq, P.  
M. Rabon, P.  
M. Beville, P.  
M. Cornu, S.  
M. Boulongne, the younger, P.  
M. le Blon, P.  
M. Tourin, P.  
M. Coppel, P.  
M. Benorft, P.  
M. Arnoul, P.  
M. Giffard, G.

M. Person

M. Person, P.

M. Alexandre, P.

M. Prou, S.

M. Carré, P.

M. Hallé, P.

M. Lemoine, P. Decorator.

In a lower Gallery they keep a many Busts and ancient Statues which the King hath sent for out of *Italy*. There is a very considerable number of them which are placed in Ranks one degree higher than another as in an Amphitheater; in which place there stands also a Model in Plaster of that beautiful Pillar which the Roman Senate Consecrated to the Memory of the Emperor *Trajan*, which is the best Monument that remains of the ancient Grandeur of *Rome*: by this we may see the Perfection to which the Ancients had brought the Art of designing. The King caused this Model to be made at a very great expence: It hath cost near two hundred thousand *Franks*. *Francis I.* had made the same thing with a design to have raised such another Pillar at *Fontainebleau*; but Death preventing, the Stones lay by neglected, and were after made use of to build a stable. M. *Felibien* hath the care and oversight of these things, to place them in their proper stations. No man understands these matters better than himself, as appears sufficiently by his Works. We shall say in its proper place how much the Learned are obliged to him for those Books with which he has enrich'd the Publick; as his Dictionary of the Arts; his lives of the Painter, which he has published in four Volumes, perfectly well writ, besides which we have hardly any thing on that Subject in our Language: with several other pieces on divers subjects of Architecture and Painting.

The

The other Academy established in this *Palais Brion* is that of Architecture, which takes up all the Apartments at the further end of the Court. This Academy the King erected in the year 1672. and placed it under the Authority of the Superintendant of the Buildings, of which the illustrious Monsieur *Blondel* is the Director. Who had the honour to teach the Mathematicks to the Dauphin, of whom we shall speak more at large when we come to treat of his Cabinet. It is he also who makes the publick Lectures of Architecture in this place. The Hall where the Members of this Academy assemble is adorned with curious designs, and one may easily distinguish from the rest, the Model which the Chevalier *Bernin* made of the *Louvre* when the King sent for him from *Rome* on this account.

In the middle of the Court is placed a Horse of Brass a little bigger than the life. This the King caused to be brought from *Nancy*. It stands upon a Pedestal, and remains here till it be removed to some place where it may be more exposed to publick View.

When you go from hence you ought to visit the House of Monsieur *de la Fosse*, who dwells cross the way: here you may see several Pieces of Painting in his way, much esteemed.

Observe as you go that the *Rue de Richelieu* for the length, and for the beauty of the Houses, which are all built in a strait Line, is one of the most beautiful and regular Streets of *Paris*. It takes its name from the great Cardinal *de Richelieu*, who during his Ministry, caused it to be considerably enlarged, and the Gate to be made at the end which leads out of Town on the side next *Montmartre*. In the same Street these

Verſes

Verſes of M. de Santeuil, are engraved on a Fountain.

*Qui quondam tenuit Magnum Moderamen aquarum,*

*Richellius, Fonti plauderet ipſe novo; 1674.*

The Sea did once ſubmit to Richlieu's will,

This Fountain's part o'th' mighty Empire ſtill. 1674.

As you go forward you come to the houſe of M. Mignard, who has by him many Curioſities. From thence you go to

The *Hôtel de Farx*, ſo called from a Commander of *Malta*, who bought the Ground of the Abbot of *St. Victor*, and built it. It is one of the beſt Works of *Monſieur Manſard* for deſign.

The Gate is a curious piece, and the Stair-caſe is very light, and conſequently pleaſant: The Apartments are large and high. But to ſay the Truth, they are not ſo convenient as beautiful. On the Garden ſide are contrived two ſmall Cabinets (or Cloſets) ſupported with Pillars with much Art and Induſtry, but they are two ſmall for the bigness of the Pillars which ſupport them.

Adjoyning to this is the *Hôtel de Louvois*: there are many things to be taken notice of in this houſe, but more eſpecially the Stair-caſe, and the Room of Audience. As for the Apartments they are contrived to the beſt advantage, and no man can deſire better Furniture than is ſeen here.

Rich

Rich Tapistry, Branches for Candles, Tables, Looking-glasses of Silver, Embroidered Beds, and in fine, all that can contribute to magnificence and neatness, may be here seen, every thing in its proper place. The face of the Building on the Garden side, and that next the Court correspond and are both of a curious Symetry. You must not neglect to observe as you pass, the Locks on the doors, which are very finely wrought, and kept with such care that they shew like Silver.

Over against this *Hôtel* is a long Gallery, in which was formerly kept the Library of Cardinal *Mazarine*, at present in the College of the four Nations. The Stable was underneath. The Duke of *Nevers* uses the Chambers that are at the end, where you may see some Ceiling pieces well Painted. Of late this Gallery hath been broken through, to make room for a new street that runs cross from the *Rue Vivien* to the *Rue de Richelieu*, to which they have given the name of *Monsieur Colbert*.

At the further end of the *Rue de Richelieu* you come into the Street of *S. Augustin*, so called from the Religious men of that Saints Order, otherwise called *les petits Peres* (the little Fathers) whose house stands at the end and takes up part of this Street.

In this Street are many very fair houses. About three or four years since the *Sieur Douilly* Receiver of the Generality of *Poitiers*, built one over against the Nuns of *S. Thomas*, on which he hath laid out one hundred thousand Crowns: there is nothing wanting but a little more Room, but it was impossible to have allotted more to the Work, it being shut up between the *Petits-peres*, and the *Rue Vivien*. Otherwise, all is handsom. The Stair-case

case is very light and large, and the Gate contrived after the manner of a Vault is very well proportioned; I say nothing of the Moveables, for one may well conclude that a house which appears so well without, wants for no Furniture, and that the beauty within is equal to that on the outside.

In the same Street stands the *Hôtel de Gramont*. This House hath for a long time been justly esteemed one of the fairest of *Paris*. It did once belong to the *Sieur Monerot*, who spared no Cost to make it Glorious. And it still preserves its Beauty, for its Furniture is most magnificent, since it came to the Duke of *Gramont*. It looks towards *Montmartre* which renders its situation extreme pleasant.

Near this is the *Hôtel de Grancè*, not all out so magnificent, but very commodious and pleasant, because of its Garden which is one of the neatest of *Paris*, the abode of the *Mareschal* of that name. This *Hôtel* did once belong to the *Sieur Thevenin*, who was a very curious person.

Not far from hence is the *House of St. Cotte-Blanche*. Here was formerly a very good Library: and it was once adorned with very good Furniture and curious Pictures, but its Master having changed his Fortune, all these things are now dispersed.

The *House of M. Fremont*, and several others that look upon the Fields, are not unpleasant.

The *House of M. de Bois-Franc*, Intendant of the Duke of *Orleans*, which is on the other side of the Street, is one of the most finished things that can be seen. The face of the Building next the Court is extreme regular, set off with a kind of  
of



of Portico whose Pillars are of the *Ionick* Order, with Vases on the top done about with Festons and other Ornaments, all which give you a pleasing object as you enter. Round about the Court are Busts of Emperors placed between the Arches that support the Building. The Stair-case is very spacious, with a Balustrade of Wood painted like white Marble, and wrought with a great deal of design. The *Bas-reliefs* on the Doors of the several Apartments, tho they be but of Plaster, are notwithstanding very Ornamental. There is also in this House a Cabinet (or Closet) of very choice Books. As you go out you ought to observe the great Gate which is extremely well contrived on a very odd sort of a Foundation.

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### The *Rue Vivien*.

In this Street are several great Houses. That where dwells Monsieur *Desmarais*, Intendant of the Finances, and Nephew of Monsieur *Colbert*, deserves to be viewed: but above all

### The *Kings Cabinet*.

The House wherein this is kept hath but a very ordinary appearance; and one would hardly believe by the outside, that it contains within so many curious things.

First, here is kept the Kings Library, which was heretofore at *Fontainebleau*, which *Charles V.* began, and which has been since much augmented by *Francis I.* and *Catherine de Medicis*:

But

But of late years it hath been made much more numerous, in regard that at present here are more than fifty thousand Volumes, among which are twelve, or fifteen thousand Manuscripts in Hebrew, Greek, Arabick, Syriack, Latin, French, and almost all Languages. As for printed Books, there is no rare piece that can be heard of, but you may find here a Copy. Here are several very ancient Manuscripts of *St. Cyprian*, which *Catherine de Medicis* brought with her, as also divers other very scarce Books, out of the famous Library of *Laurence de Medicis*. There are also some pieces of the History of *France*, which have been Collected very particularly and are kept here with great care. The Duke of *Bethune*, hath composed a considerable number touching the most important Negotiations which have been from the time of *Francis I.* to the Ministry of Cardinal *de Richelieu*. All these Volumes are curiously bound in Turkie-Leather of a Flame-colour, gilt, and the Kings Arms on the Covers. Books of Prints have here also their proper places, of which there are here several great Volumes Collected by Monsieur the Abbot *Marolles*, the most curious person of his time, in these matters. The several Masters are placed in several Shelves, the *Italians*, *Flemings*, the *Dutch*, and the *French*, so that without much trouble one may observe their peculiar ways and fancies, and how these great Masters arrived to perfection in the Art of Painting, by different Roads. Here are also several Ancient Volumes of Limnings or Miniatures, well and carefully preserved, in which one may remarque the singularity of the Habits of our Ancestors, and their odd fancies in designing; but the most beautiful

beautiful things of this kind are certain Collections of Animals and Plants, design'd upon Vellum, after the life, by Monsieur *Robert*, who hath laboured a long time to render this Work compleat as we now see it. Here you may see a very great Volume in Folio, containing all sorts of Sea-Fish, this the States of *Holland* presented to Cardinal *Mazarine*, after a good Office received from that Minister, in a long Negotiation; and after his death it was placed in this Cabinet. In fine you may view in this Library whatsoever Book you can desire upon any Subject. Monsieur the Prior of *Nogent*, Son to Monsieur *Colbert*, is the Library keeper, M. *Carcavi* is Keeper under him, and M. *Clement* hath under him the care of placing the Books, and keeping the Catalogue.

Books are not the only Curiosity to be seen in this place. The Medals here are one of the most considerable Treasures. Here are of all sorts, Ancient and Modern, no less than twenty thousand. Certainly there is not in all *Italy* a more considerable Collection, They are placed according to the order of time in little Cabinets of Cedar, whose Drawers are gilt and Titled neatly; The sequel of the latter Greek Empire is so compleat, that the Learned M. *du Cange* hath composed from hence the last Volume of his *Byzantine* History. As for the Moderns here are all that can be met with not only of Popes, Kings, Princes of *Germany* and *Italy*, but of every other Nation, even the very Jettons (or Counters) which remarque any particular event of History are here preserved. Here are also a great number of ancient Agates, among others one representing *Constantine* the Great Crowned with Lawrel, extremely

extremely rare for its variety of Colours, and for its bigness, besides that it was wrought in the time of that Emperour as all Antiquaries agree. Also several others representing divers matters.

But one of the greatest and most singular Rarities of this Cabinet, in the Judgment of all men, is the Tomb of *Childeric* the fourth King of *France*, who lived in the year 458. and was the immediate Predecessor of *Clouis*. This Monument was discovered at *Tournay* in the year 1653. As certain Workmen were digging near the Cathedral Church in an old Burial-place in order to lay a Foundation for a Sacristy; they first discovered the skeliton of a Horses Head, and after that near the same place a long Stone in nature of a Tomb, which Stone the Workmen were fain to break before they could remove it; But they were surpris'd to find under it the Bones of a Man all lying in their natural and proper situation. Curiosity urging them to examine this discovery still further, they found among the Bones a good quantity of Greek Medals of Gold, of the latter Empire, with a great number of Flies of the same metal, with their wings half open, and enamelled with Cornelian. The noise of this spread over the Town immediately, and the Canons of the Cathedral Church came to the place to consider what these things might discover. In fine, they still found further a kind of Clasp, a great Buckle, and an Oxes head of Gold also, which last was apparently the representation of that Divinity which they at that time Worshiped. There was also a Sword garnished with the same metal. But that which effectually discovered this to be the Tomb of King *Childeric*, was a Seal-Ring of Gold, on which was cut a head,

head, with these words about it, *Sigillum Childerici Regis*. We need not say that there was also certain Table-books, with their needle or pen, of gold, the Iron head of a Battle-axe almost consumed with rust, with a Ball of Chrystal solid and round like an egg which served in his Sickness to cool his mouth, or for some other use according to the Custom of that age, now unknown. All these things were collected together with a great deal of care. And the Arch Duke who was then Governor of the Low-Countries, desiring to have this precious Monument for his own Cabinet, the Canons of *Turney* could not refuse him; but that Prince dying, it came to the Emperours possession. After this the Elector of *Cologne*, who had used his utmost endeavours to obtain it from the Arch-Duke in his life-time, made now the same requests to the Emperour, who sent him the Monument as soon as he desired. This the Elector presented to the King, who caused it to be placed in his own Cabinet, where it is now preserved as an evidence of the high Antiquity of the French Monarchy, and the original of the *Flowers-de-Lis*, contrary to what *Chislet* hath writ in his Book called *Anastasis Childerici*, to which Book Monsieur *de St. Amant* hath extremely well answered and made it apparent that those things which they found in the Tomb like Flies, were indeed *Flowers-de-Lis*, and not Bees, as that Author imagines.

Under M. *Carcavi*, abovementioned, M. *Vaillant* is employed in keeping the Medals, who hath been several times in the *Levant*, to make Collections of such things. He published in Latin not many years since a History of the Kingdom of the *Seleucides*, collected from the Medals  
in

in this Cabinet, in which he has discovered his profound knowledge in this Science, and hath at the same time been mighty serviceable to the Learned in explaining many things, which they would hardly have understood perfectly without his help.

Here you may see also over the Chimney several other Antiquities, as *Lacrimatories*, such as the Ancients used to gather the tears in of those that wept at Funerals and then place 'em in the Tombs; Lamps; little Idols, and abundance of such like things.

The *Academy of Sciences*, meet in this house; for whose use the King caused the Observatory to be built. The Learned Men who compose this Academy, labour continually for new Discoveries in Natural Philosophy and the Mathematicks, who being persons of extraordinary Science, the Reader will not be displeased to see their names, and they are

M. *Duclos*, Physician.

M. *Carcavi*, Mathematician.

M. *Huguens*, M.

M. *Blondel*, M.

M. *Perauld*, P.

M. *du Hamel*, Secretary to the Academy.

M. The Abbot *Gallois*, M.

M. *Mariotte*, M.

M. *Cassini*, M.

M. *du Vernay*, P.

M. *Bourdelin*, Chymist.

M. *Dodart*, P.

M. *Borelli*, M.

M. *de la Hire*, M.

M. *Pothenot*, M,

M. *Sedileau*,

M. Sedileau, M.

M. The Abbot de Lanion, M.

M. Coupler, M.

The Names of those Members who are deceased since 1666. About which time this Academy was first established by Monsieur Calberg, at the Solicitation of M. Duclos, and M. the Abbot of Bourzay, are

M. de la Chambre, P.

M. Frenicle, M.

M. Pequet, P.

M. Roberval, P.

M. The Abbot Picard, M.

M. Gaier, P.

M. Marchand, P.

In their Hall is a great Burning-glass, which does wonderful effects when exposed to the Sun; in a Cabinet near this they have a Mornie brought from Egypt, but of late they have not shewn it, it being broke. All their Rooms are filled with Books, every Author being obliged to give a Copy here, to obtain his Priviledge, which makes the Number augment daily.

### The Rue des Petits Champs.

From the Rue Vivien of which we have been treating, let us now turn to the Rue des Petits Champs which lies at the end of the other. The first thing which we find remarkable in this Street as you enter from the Rue St. Honoré, is

The *Hôtel de la Vrilliere*, the abode of Monsieur de la Vrilliere de Château-Neuf, one of the four Secretaries of State. This *Hôtel* is one of the fairest of *Paris*, and best exposed to view, by reason it fronts full upon the *Rue des Fosses*. The Portal is supported with Pillars of the Dorick Order, with two great Statues upon Pedestals above. The forepart of the house is in manner of a Terrace, and joyns the two Wings. The Court is exactly square; and the outside of the Buildings hath all the Beauty that can be desired, the Ornaments being distributed with exceeding just and regular proportion. For the Apartments beside their Gilding and Sculpture, they are adorned with most magnifick Furniture, among other things one may there see a Suit of Tapistry representing the twelve Months of the year, of a most singular design. The Gallery is full of excellent pictures, of the ablest Masters. There is one piece of *Bassan* highly esteemed, and admired by all the Curious. This Beautiful House is the Design of *Francis Mansard*. Almost cros the way is

The *Hôtel de Emery*, in which Monsieur *Fouquet* dwelt for some time, and after him Monsieur the Marechal de *Turenne*: It is one of the most capacious houses that you can meet with. M. *Perault* Controller of the Buildings uses one part of it, which he has fitted up extreme neatly. After this you come to

The *Hôtel de Cenerre*, which hath this peculiar, that it is encompassed on all sides with Streets. It is vast and Commodious, and the Garden extream pretty. The *Sieur le Févre* of *Orleans* was the Architect that built it. The Furniture is Magnifick. Going still forward in the same street you come to

The



The *Hôtel Colbert*, where dwelt the deceased Monsieur *Colbert* Minister and Secretary of State, and Controller general of the Finances (or Revenue.) There appears in this Fabrick much regularity with an excellent Gust and very peculiar. The Court is square, and the Buildings about it of such a neat contrivance that you can hardly meet with the like elsewhere. The Apartments are disposed with wonderful Judgment. But that which is most observable is the Portal on the Court-side, which is formed Vault-fashion extreme skilfully, with the Kings Bust in the farther part of it, of Chevalier *Bernini's* hand. This piece of Work is in its kind one of the best performed and handsomest things that can be seen. The Library is none of the least considerable Ornaments of this *Hôtel*, it is one of the fairest that we have at present, for the number of Books, but chiefly for the very considerable Manuscripts which are not to be met with else where. Among others there is a very Ancient Bible, of the time of the Emperor *Charles the Bald*, with a great many Volumes of Negotiations in the time of Monsieur the Cardinal *Mazarine*, which take up all that end of the Gallery next the House, Monsieur the Abbot *Baluze* is the Library-keeper, which Learned Person is so well known through all *Europe* that it is needless to say any thing here in his commendation. He hath published several Works which sufficiently discover his profound knowledge, among others *Capitularia Regum Francorum* in three Volumes in Folio; certain Learned Dissertations on several contested Subjects, and in fine, some Pieces which time had concealed, and which with great Study and pains he daily brings to light under the Title of *Miscellanea*.

hath been, to which he prefixes proper Prefaces, by which we are acquainted with the Lives and Merits of the Authors. Most part of these excellent things he draws from the Manuscripts of this Library. On one side of this House lies

The *Hôtel de Bouillon la Marq.* Of late this is joyned to the *Hôtel Colbert*, and as it is now rebuilt it is much more commodious and neat than formerly.

The House of M. de Menars Master of Requests in the Generality of Paris is in the same Row next the *Rue du Mail*. You may here see the famous Library of the *Messieurs de Thou*. The Name of those Illustrious Persons to whom it hath belonged, cannot but raise our esteem and curiosity for such a Collection, and by the printed Catalogue we may easily perceive the number and rarity of the Books. M. Luesnel who hath the care of them, hath placed them in the exactest order that can be desired, and this Library hath lost nothing of the Beauty and Reputation which it formerly had when it belonged to *Messieurs de Thou*, which makes us hope that it may also ere long be publick as it was formerly. Returning again from the *Rue de petits-Champs*, you go to

The *Palais Mazarin*. There is no place in Paris where you will meet with more Curiosities, or see richer Furniture than in this Palace. The front of the Building on that side next the Court is of Brick and Free-Stone, with two Statues of white Marble, which shew curiously as you enter. The Stair-case on the right hand leads to the Apartments, composed of many Chambers whose Ceilings are adorned with Gilding and Pictures of the best Masters of the Age: As for the Furniture,

niture, it is in all the Rooms Magnific, and it is continually changed with the Season of the year; In one of the Chambers, all the Goldsmiths Work, as a great Branch for lights, the Chandeliers, and several other things, were all design'd by the famous Cavalier *Bernini*, which is infinitely more esteemed by the curious than the Metal of which they are wrought. After you have gone through several Chambers on the same floor, hung with rich Tapistry heightened with Gold and Silver, you are brought into a Gallery filled on each side with Cabinets adorned with precious Stones, and Chizil-work in Gold and Silver, placed upon Tables of Marble or inlaid Stone. You see there also Vases of *Jasper* and *Alabaster* of several sizes, with little Statues in Brass of delicate Workmanship. The floor of this Gallery is covered with a Turkey-work Carpet all of one piece, and of an extraordinary length. The Apartments below Stairs are no less magnificent than those above. All the Rooms are full of *German* Cabinets, and *China*, with Trunks of *Japan*, wonderfully light and sweet: besides this here are abundance of Marble Statues brought out of *Italy* with extraordinary Cost. In one of these Rooms you may see on a Table, a small Figure of the same Piece; it is about half a foot high and represents a *Cybelle* holding a Book in her hand, this is mightily esteemed. In another Room near this are several great Tables of *Porphry* and *Marble*; the Lower-Gallery and the Hall through which you pass to it, are also full of Busts and ancient Statues. This Gallery is of the same length with that of which I have already spoke. In fine, no one place can shew us together so great variety of curious things; Clocks,

Pendulums of an extraordinary nature, Statues of Silver, and Silver gilt, with Vases of the same, and all these things very numerous. On *Corpus Christi* Day some of the Rich Tapistry belonging to this *Hôtel* is exposed to publick View, of which there is enough to hang a whole street.

Before the Gate they place the rich *Houffes*, (or Trappings) embroidered with Gold and Silver, which Cardinal *Mazarine* caused to be made against the Cerimonies of the Kings Marriage; they are surprisngly magnificent. Those belonging to the Mules and Led-Horses are embroidered upon red Velvet, with the Arms of the Cardinal in the middle, and several devices in the corners, with other Ornaments. To conclude, one cannot express all the rich and brave things that are in this Magnifick Palace.

Further on, is, *The House of Monsieur de Saint Pourange*, which belongs at present to *Monsieur de Bechamel* Marquess of *Nointel*. This House is very well Built; the inside is extraordinary neat, and so is the Garden and Stair-case, which last are reckoned among the best of *Paris*. But that which is chiefly to be observed, is the excellent piece of Perspective Painted by the *Sieur Rousseau* on one of the Court Walls; it is in its kind the best of the Kingdom, and one cannot meet with any thing more pleasing to the Eye than that magnifick Architecture which is there represented. You come next to

*The Hôtel de Lionne*, which the late *Monsieur de Lionne*, Marquess of *Berni*, and Secretary of State, built from the Ground, for which he employed the *Sieur de Veau* the Kings Architect. *Monsieur the Marechal de Valleroy*, and the Duke, his Son, dwell here at present. The outside

side of this *Hôtel* is of a very handsome contrivance, set off with the Ornaments of Architecture. The inward parts are extreme commodious, and the Garden which lies behind is very advantageous to its graceful View. There was a design of building a Library here, but the Masters death arriving too soon, put a stop to the performance.

Near this is a great House newly built at the very corner of the *Rue St. Anne*, belonging to Monsieur de *Grand-Maison*, heretofore Treasurer of the Extraordinaries of War, who hath spared no cost to make it so beautiful as it is.

Almost exactly cross the Way is the House of the *Sieur Baptiste de Lully* of whom we spoke when we treated of the *Opera*, this House is adorned on the outside with great *Corinthian* Pilasters.

### In the *Rue Sainte Anne*

Is the House called *les nouvelles Converties*, (or New Converts) built about ten or twelve years ago, with the Alms of several Persons of Quality, among others, the famous Monsieur de *Turenne*, for the Habitation of those Families who should embrace our Religion. Their Church is but small, and there is nothing curious in it to observe.

The Convent *des Petits-Peres* stands in this quarter, at the further end of the *Rue Sainte Augustin*. King *Lewis XIII.* was the Founder, and left 'em wherewithal to begin the Fabrick of their Church which is not yet finished. There is nothing observable in their house. On the

Fountain which stands at their Gate you read this Inscription.

*Quæ dat aquas, Saxo latet Hospita Nympha  
sub imo.*

*Sic tu cum dederis Dona, latere velis. 1684.*

The Nymph lies hid which do's this  
Water yield,

So be thou, when thou'rt doing good,  
conceal'd. 1684.

In the *Rue des Fosses*, which is near this, is  
The *Hôtel de Pomponne*, where dwells Monsieur  
de Pomponne, formerly Secretary of State. This  
House was heretofore called the *Hôtel de l'Hôpital*,  
and belonged to Monsieur the Marechal of that  
name. Not far from these places of which we  
have spoke you go to

The *Hôtel de Soissons* belonging to Madam the  
Princess of Carignan, and Madam the Dutchess of  
Nemours, Heiresses of the late Monsieur the  
Comte de Soissons, Lewis of Bourbon, Prince of  
the Blood. It was first built by Catherine of  
Medicis for her retreat after the death of Hen. II.  
her Husband, and here she remained a long time  
during her Widow-hood. The outside of this  
House is but mean, but the Apartments are hand-  
som and extremely well furnished. The Garden  
is one of the greatest of Paris, and furnished  
with very handsom Orangers. Here is a great  
Pillar raised in one of the Corners of the Court,  
with a small Stair-case contrived within it, in imi-  
tation

tion of that of *Trajan* at *Rome*, Report says that this was built by *Catherine* of *Medicis*, who had great skill in *Astrology*, and that she used frequently to go up to the top of this Pillar to make her Observations. Joyning to the Walls of this Hotel stands the Chappel which serves only for the use of those of the Family. It is called the *Queens Chappel*, because it was built at the same time with the rest of the House, and *Catherine de Medicis* came often hither to hear Mass in publick. Near this is the Street called *Rue de Grenelle* in which stands

The *Hôtel Seguier*. This was formerly called the *Hôtel de Bellegarde*, it being built by the Duke of that name while he was great Master of the Horse of *France* under the Reign of *Hen. IV.* who imployed him in great Negotiations and sent him to *Florence* in order to his Marriage with *Mary of Medicis*. Monsieur the Chancellor *Seguier*, when he came to dwell here enlarged it very considerably, and built that beautiful Gallery which takes up one side of the Garden. The inside is extreme handsom, and the Wall scot Work is of the best kind that one can desire to see, all is gilt and adorn'd with Pictures done by the *Sieur Moere*, who had the Reputation in his time, of a good Painter. There are also some Landscips done by other good Masters, which are admirable. That which was very remarkable in this Gallery during the life of Monsieur the Chancellor, was a great number of *Porte ash Venetia* that were placed all round the Gallery upon the *Corniso*, and which made the finest show that could be. It was difficult to find in any one place a greater quantity, and better collected. Here were also Cabinets placed between the Windows

on both sides. At the end of this Gallery you enter on the left hand into a Chamber which was richly adorned with Tapistry, where were several rich pieces of Goldsmiths work, among others, a great Frame curiously wrought in which stood the Picture of the late Monsieur the Chancellor done by M. le Brun.

You might also have seen here a Cabinet of Ebony enriched with ancient Agates representing the Emperors heads, and in a little Cabinet near this, a great number of Animals very considerable, some in Vases, and some in Pictures, wrought by the best Masters of *Italy*, and by those who dwelt at *Limoges* in the last Age. Madame the Chanceliere, who deceased not long since, had here a Cabinet of Crystal most delicately cut, with abundance of Watches and Clocks, enriched with precious stones: few Houses in *Europe* had a greater quantity of Silver Vessels. You might have seen here a whole Service of Silver gilt most magnificently, each piece being extraordinary both for the bigness and workmanship. But that which was the greatest Ornament of this Noble House was the numerous Library, valued at near two hundred thousand Crowns. Which Library was first begun by Monsieur the President *Seguier*, and by him given in his Will to his Nephew, Monsieur the Chancellor. It was situate over the Gallery of which we have already spoken. We need not say that it was full of very curious Books, that may easily be supposed since it was collected by the ablest man of his Age, and to say all, by him whom the French Academy made choice of for their Protector after the decease of the great Cardinal *de Richlieu*, in whose House, they always assembled till such time as the King settled them



them in the *Louvre*, where at present they remain. There were in this Library a great number of very-rare Manuscripts, whose names we find cited by Authors who have here made use of them. We may expect one day to see a Catalogue of them, which was never yet made publick. But this will not be till the Inventory be finished, and then all these choice Books which have been so long collecting together with so much pains by the greatest men of their time, shall be exposed to publick Sale, and dispersed among those who will give the prizes demanded. Such was the state of this *Hôtel* during the life of Monsieur the Chancellor *Seguier*, who held that great Office for many years with universal applause, and that during very unsettled times.

At the end of the *Rue de grenelle*, you come into the *Rue Platriere*, in which Street stand two fair Houses.

That of Monsieur *de Bouillon*, and that of the late Monsieur *de Herval*, Controller-General of the Finances. The last of these was built with much care. You may see there several good paintings of Monsieur *Mignard*, and a Bed with its Furniture extreme Rich. This House stands in the place where were formerly the Stables belonging to the *Hôtel de Epernon*.

In the *Rue Coquéron* at the end of the *Rue du Bouloy*, is

The *Hôtel de Gesures*, whose outside is neat and Furniture within very handsome. It did once belong to Monsieur *de Fontenay-Mareuil*, so well known for his famous Embassies, and above all for that to *Rome*.

Further on is the House of the *Sieur Munginor*, built but four or five years since. On which he hath made a considerable expence. It looks very great on the Court-side, and the Apartments which are disposed in *enfilades* (or through Prospects) are magnificently furnished with Tapistry, Chenets of Silver, and all the Furniture for the Chimney of the same; In fine, all is extreme neat, and nothing seems wanting, unless it were a little more light to the Stair-case, but as it is placed it is impossible to make it lighter.

### The Church of *St. Eustache*.

This Church was formerly but a small Chappel dedicated to *St. Agnes*, and depended upon the Chapter of *St. Germain le Auxerrois*. The present Fabrick was begun to be built in the year 1521. and the first Stone was laid by the Provost of *Paris*, by name *John de la Barre*. It is at present the greatest and most spacious of the Kingdom. The Grandeur of the Building, the number of the Pillars which in truth are a little too thick crowded together, and the height of the Roof, with the Chappels that are round it, considered altogether, render this Edifice Majestick. Among other things the two Chappels which are on each side of the great Gate ought to be observed. One of which is appropriated to Baptism, and Painted by *Monsieur Mignard*, the other for Marriage, and Painted By *Monsieur de la Fosse*: *Monsieur Colbert* did contribute to their decoration. In the Chappel of Marriage stands the Model of the great Portal which is to be raised before this Church, which Work will be

very

very expensive. The Pulpit is well wrought in imitation of that at St. Estienne du Mont, but it falls short of that. Overhead is a great Picture representing the Apparition of our Lord, painted after the manner of Monsieur le Brun; this Picture was given by Monsieur Colbert, as seems by his Arms at the bottom. Adjoyning to one of the Pillars in the Nave on the left hand as you enter, you see a great Bas-relief of white Marble on a Foundation of black, which is the Epitaph of the famous Monsieur de la Chambre, so renowned for his Writings, this is contrived in a Medaillon held up by Immortality, and to make her more obvious and better understood, over head is a Cartel or Scroul with these words out of the Scripture graven therein

*Spes illorum Immortalis est plena est.*

Their Hope is full of Immortality.

This curious piece is the Workmanship of the Sieur Baptiste Turcy, who wrought after the design of Monsieur le Brun. The other things in this Church are of no great consideration. Monsieur the Chancellor Seguier, and Monsieur de Bullion Sur-Intendant of the Finances under the Ministration of Cardinal de Richelieu, were Benefactors to this Work. Monsieur de la Mothe le Vayer, formerly Tutor to Monsieur, and so well known for his rare Writings, and Monsieur the Abbot of Bourfay of the French Academy, are entered here.

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IN the Rue Coquilliere which is near St. Eustache, stands the House of Monsieur Berrier Secretary of the Council: in whose Garden was found

found the Bust of *Cybele*, formerly mentioned. The Portal, tho it makes no great shew outwardly, yet within it is of singular beauty, adorned with Corinthian Pilasters of an admirable Gust. The *Garde des Sceaux* (or Lord-Keeper of the Seals) *de Chateau-neuf* dwelt here.

These are the principal things that are to be seen in this Quarter.

Behind *St. Eustache* lies the *Rue Montmartre*, near the further end of which Street stands the little Church of *St. Joseph*, in whose Church-yard is interred the famous *Moliere*, so well known for his Comedies.

Near *St. Eustache* is the great Market called *la Halle* which place ought to be avoided as much as may be, because of the continual Crowd of People that frequent it. Formerly they executed the Criminals here as they do now at the *Greve*. And we read in the History of *Charles VI.* that the Provost of *Paris*, named *Montaignu*, who was also great Treasurer, had in this place by means of the Duke of *Bourgoyn* his head chopt off; to the great regret of the *Parisians*, he being a very good man. But the King abhorring this cruel Act of Injustice, which had been done in his Name during the time of his distraction, restored his Memory and Family again to their former honour; and the *Celestins* of *Paris*, to whom he had given his House of *Marcouffy*, went and took down his Body from the Gibbet at *Monfaulcon*, four Months after his Death, and having performed his Funeral Offices in the most Magnificent manner they could, they interred his Body at *Marcouffy*, where they raised him a Monument, which remains at this day. This was a rare example of gratitude and generosity in Monks,

Monks, as is well observed by *Juvenal des Ursins* Arch-Bishop of Reims, a faithful Historian of that Kings Reign.

Near the *Rue Montorgueil* is the *Hôtel de Bourgogne*; which House the ancient Dukes of that name formerly gaveto the Brotherhood of the Passion established in the Church of *Trinity-Hospital* in the *Rue S. Denis*, on condition that they should represent here interludes of Devotion; but since those times Peoples Relish being changed, they have since represented here other Plays of Profane Subjects. And at present the *Italian* Comedians are possessed of this House, since the union of the two Companies of French Players, which the King caused three or four years ago. This Theatre is perhaps one of the Ancientest of *Europe*, for it is thought that there have been publick Shows in this place six hundred years ago. In former times Comedies were only represented by wandering Companies of Pilgrims of the holy Sepulchre of *Jerusalem*, who were since called *Fongleurs*. These having no certain Residence used at the corners of Streets, to relate the Adventures which they had met with in their Travels, and People being concerned at their stories, and commiserating the several dangers they had passed through, would give them very liberally considerable Alms. The ancient Dukes of *Burgundy*, seeing People take some pleasure in hearing them, he gave them a Room in his *Hôtel*, where all people might come and hear them with better conveniency than in the Street. But in time, these Masters of devout Subjects degenerated into profane Tales, and in effect so very profane that they became meer Farces and very irregular representations. In such sort that Christianity could

not

not honestly permit them. Thus it lasted during the ignorance of those Ages. And it was this that still gives occasion to those who do not consider the difference between this ancient sort of Comedies and those now acted, to confound all together. Whereas in truth the nature of Comedy is so far changed, by the care of the great *Cardinal de Richelieu*, that there remains nothing of that which made it Condemned.

**A** Djoyning to the *Rue Montorgueil*, is the *Rue Mont-martre*, and divers little streets run from one to the other, the Principal of which is the *Rue de Cleri* in which stands the House of *M. Beretot*, Intendant of the Household to Madam the Dauphiness. It is composed of two joyning Courts, of a very particular design. The Furniture is very handfom.

Near this is another House belonging to the *Sieur Rolland*, built after the designs of *Monsieur des Argues* a famous Architect: by the outward appearance you may easily conclude that it belongs to one of an excellent Judgment. But the inside and the Front next the Court surpass all the rest. Nothing can be more regular nor better proportioned than the Staircase, which is raised upon a very odd sort of Plan, and where the Architect had need of all his Art and Study to have made it as it is.

This is all of note in this Quarter. Some other things there may be of which I have not spoke, but they appear of so little Consideration that they are not thought worth mentioning. In the next place we pass to

The

The Rue St. Denis.

This Street begins at the great *Châtelet*, which stands at the end of *Pont au Change*, as we have already said. In this place the Civil and Criminal Courts are held for the City and *Prevôté* (or Provostry) of *Paris*; which Jurisdiction is at present divided into two parts, according to the course of the River, into the old and new *Châtelet*; and the Officers know their several Divisions.

The great Butchery, which is near the great *Châtelet*, is the oldest of all *Paris*, nay heretofore it was the only one. It did heretofore belong to a Community of Townsmen, who made among themselves a kind of little Republick, which bore such Credit and Authority among the Inhabitants, that often times there happened great Disorders through the discontent of these People, who under the Reign of *Charles VI.* took part with the Factious. At present this Butchery is reunited to the rest of *Paris*. Further on is

The Hospital of the Nuns of *St. Catherine*, These are bound to entertain for one night such poor Maids as are in want. They are also obliged to bury the Bodies of those that are found dead in several places, and who are to be exposed some days at the *Châtelet* to see if they can be known.

Near this is the Church of *St. Opportune*. This was formerly a Priory of Nuns depending on the Abby of *Almanche* in *Normandy*, within the Diocess of *Seez*, but at present it is a Collegiate Church of eight or ten Chanoins, who here perform the Ecclesiastical Offices. Going still forward, you come to

The

*The Fountain of the Holy Innocents.*

This Fountain stands at the corner of the *Rue aux-Fers*, a Street full of Mercers and Silk-men. It is the admiration of all that are skilled in Architecture and Sculpture, and without doubt it is one of the handsomest objects in its kind that can be seen, by reason of the *Basses-tailles* extremely fine, both for the design and performance; most of the Figures represent Nymphs in divers Postures pouring Streams of Water out of their Urns. The Chevalier *Bernin*, who was of a Gust difficult enough, admired this Work, and professed that he had not seen any thing so fine in all *France*. It was made by the famous *John Gougeon*, who finished it in the year 1550. In the upper part you may read this Inscription.

*Fontium Nymphis.**To the Nymphs of the Fountains.*

A little beyond stands the Church of the holy Sepulchre, which was first built for the Pilgrims of the Holy Sepulchre of *Jerusalem*, who were here entertained for some days. At present it is a Collegiate-Church the Collation of whose Chansons belongs to the Chapter of *Nôtre-Dame*. The Altar is very handsomely wrought, and the Picture over it was Monsieur *Colberts* gift, and Painted by Monsieur *le Brun*.

The Church of *St. Leu*, and *St. Giles* is a little further. In one of the Chappels here is interred the Mother of Monsieur the first President *de La-moignon*,



*mignon*, whose Tomb of Marble is a well wrought thing and designed by Monsieur Girardon, on it is a Bas-relief much esteemed. The Picture over the great Altar is also highly valued, it being the work of one *Porbus* a famous Painter.

A little higher is the Hospital of *St. Jacques*, on the other side of the way. It was founded by the Alms of certain Citizens who obtained a Licence of *Lewis Hutin* in the year 1314. It was formerly appointed for the entertainment and lodging of those who passed this way in their Journey to *St. James* in *Galicia*. At present the Revenue is annexed to the *Invalides*.

We say nothing of the Hospital of the Trinity nor of the Church of *St. Saviour*, there being nothing curious in them, no more than there is in the Houses of the *Penitent Nuns*, and of those called *Filles-Pieu* which were built and endowed by *St. Lewis*; yet at the Church of these last you may observe the great Altar, which they have built of late after the same manner with that of *St. Martin des Champs*.

### *The Kings Statue.*

In the *Hôtel de St. Chaumont*, where dwells Monsieur the Marechal de la *Feuillade*, we ought to see the Kings Statue, which that illustrious Marechal hath caused to be made at a great expence representing the King in a Roman Habit Crowned with Lawrel. It is about eleven or twelve foot high and but of one block of Marble, the greatest that was ever yet seen at *Paris*. The Pedestal on which it must be placed will be

very

very high; and on the four sides will be several Bas-reliefs in Brass, representing the History of divers great Actions in this Kings Reign, as, the taking of *Berxayen*, the famous Passage of the *Rhine*, the general Peace of *Nimagueu*, and the satisfaction which *Spain* made to the King in the year 1661. in relation to what passed at *London* about Monsieur the *Mareschal de Estrade* at that time Ambassador from *France* into *England*. Four Captives loaden with Chains lie at the bottom on a heap of ancient Arms. But of late the design of the Statue it self hath been changed; it will be of Brass, and in that habit which he wore at his Coronation, and which is always preserved in the Treasury of *St. Denis*, with Immortality behind him. Crowning him with Laurel. This Monument is of a design most magnifick, and the *Sieur des Jardins* hath continually been employed about it for above three years past. It is not yet known in what place this curious Statue will be fixed, where it may best be exposed to the publick view, and such a place is now under consideration. It is said however, that Monsieur the *Mareschal de la Feuillade*, who hath been at all this expence to demonstrate to Posterity the Gratitude he hath for the Kings Favours, hath very lately, for the sum of fourscore thousand Crowns, purchased the *Hôtel de la Ferte-Seneerre*, to make a Square, in the midst of which he intends to place this Statue. Monsieur de *Santeuil* Chanon of *St. Victor*, one of the ablest Wits of this Age for Inscriptions in Verse, is now composing an Inscription for this piece which will acquaint Posterity with the Wonders of the present Reign.

A little higher you will see a Fountain, lately built with these verses engraven upon it,

*Qui fontes aperit, Qui flumina dividit, Urbi,  
Ille est quem domitis Rhenus adorat aquis.*

---

At whose command Rivers to Fountains turn,  
To him doth *Rhine* submit his Captive Urn.

---

### *The Gate of St. Denis.*

Of all the new Gates which the *Eschevins* have built since they first undertook by the Kings Order to beautifie the City of *Paris*, this is the most magnificent. It is built upon the same Foundation where the old Gate stood, which was very inconvenient. This new building is three-score and eleven foot high and of the same wide-ness. The overture of the Gate it self is four and twenty on each side. This overture is accompanied on each side with Pyramids charged with Trophies of War, under their Pedestals on each hand they have contrived a lesser Gate, as an addition to the great one in the middle; over whose Arch is a Bas relief, representing on the town side, the passage over the *Rhine*, and on that side next the *Fauxbourg*, the taking of *Maestricht*: and lastly, to render the whole more intelligible, under each Pyramid these inscriptions are engraven upon Tables of white Marble on the side next the City,

EMENDATA MALE MEMORI BATAVO-  
RUM GENTE.

PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI CC.

ANN. R. S. H. M. DCLXXII.

*The Dutch being Corrected. The Præfekt  
and Ædiles caused this to be set up, in  
the year from the Redemption of the  
World, 1672.*

*Quod Diebus vix  
Sexaginta  
Rhenum, Vahalim, Mosam,  
Isolam Superavit.  
Subegit Provincias tres,  
Cepit Urbes munitas  
Quadraginta.*

*That in scarce sixty days, he pass'd the  
Rhine, the Wael, the Maes, and the Iffel.  
That he conquered three Provinces and  
took forty Walled Towns.*

On the side next the *Faux-bourg*, as follows

QUOD TRAJECTUM AD MOSAM XIII. DIE-  
BUS CEIPT.

PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI CC.

ANNO R. S. H. M. DCLXXIII.

*In Memory of the taking of Maestricht in  
thirteen days. The Præfekt and Ædiles  
caused this to be set up, in the year from  
the Redemption of the World, 1673.*

The

The Freese on each side hath this Inscription  
in Letters of Gold.

## LUDOVICO MAGNO.

To Lewis the Great.

This Gate is of a most magnificent appearance, and is in its kind one of the fairest Works of the World. The Top is uncovered after the manner of the old Triumphal Arches which are seen at Rome. Monsieur Blondel designed all the new Gates, and also all the other Imbellishments that are raised in Paris of late years; the Inscriptions also are his, which make that Learned Persons ability appear extraordinary in all things.

In the *Faux-burg* we ought to see The House of the Fathers of the Mission of St. Lazarus. Of late years these Fathers have raised much building for the entertainment of their numerous Society. Formerly this was a *Maladrery*, that is, an Hospital for Leprous People. But that Disease being ceased in this last Age, these Lazer houses have been converted to other uses, and this here being fallen into the hands of Father Vincent de Paul, Institutor of the Mission, it is become the head or principal Seat of all his Congregation. Whose Institution is to go abroad into remote Villages and there to instruct the poor Peasants, and also to teach the young Clerks the Ceremonies of the Church; hence it is that at the four times appointed yearly for Ordination, all those who are to be presented to the Archbishop for Orders, ought first to pass here eleven days in exhortations and instructions, during which time these Fathers are obliged to entertain them

them freely, for on this condition they enjoy the Revenue of divers Lands that lye about their House.

### The Rue St. Martin.

This Street is one of the longest and straightest of *Paris*. In the beginning of it, you find the Church of *St. Jacques de la Boucherie*, remarkable for its high Tower, built out of the Confiscate Money of the Jews when they were expelled *Paris*. It is said that *Hamel* a famous Chymist was here interred, who found out the secret of the Philosophers Stone in the Reign of *Philip Augustus*. But it is more credible to believe those who think that the Jews being driven from *Paris*, he made use of that Money which they had entrusted in his hands and with it built the great Tower of this Church, and the Charnel-houses of *St. Innocents*, as we have already observed in its place. *John Ferno*, Physitian to *Henry II.* is also here interred. He was without dispute one of the learnedst Men in that Science that ever was in *France*, as one may easily conclude from those wonderful Cures which he performed in the Royal Family, chiefly on *Catherine de Medicis*. By which one may see the power of Art over Nature it self, when a Person hath once attained the true Mastery in that Profession. His Epitaph is is behind the Quire in these words.

Deo Immortali Opt. Max. & Christo Jesu  
Hominum Salvatori Sacrum.

Johanni Fernelio *Ambianensi* Henrici II. Galliarum Regis Consiliario & primo Medico nobilissimo atque optimo reconditarum & penitus abditarum rerum Scrutatori & Explicatori subtilissimo, multorum salutarium Medicamentorum inventori, verae germanaeque Medicinae restitutori, summo ingenio exquisitaeque Doctrina Mathematico, in omni genere Philosophiae claro, omnibus ingenuis artibus instructo, temperatissimus sanctissimisque moribus praedito, Socero suo pientissimo Philiberto Bariorius, supplicum Libellorum in Regia Magister, magnique Regis Concilii Praeses, affinitate gener, pietate filius, marens posuit.  
Anno à Salute mortalibus restituta, 1558.

Obiit XXVI. Aprilis  
An. M. D. LVIII.  
Vixit Annos LIII.

---

Sacred to the Immortal God, and to Jesus Christ  
the Saviour of Mankind.

To the memory of *Joh. Fernel* of *Amiens*,  
Counsellor and chief Physician (I may add  
the noblest and the best) to *Henry II.* King  
of *France*, the searcher out of the most hid-  
den and abstruse matters, and the most inge-  
nious explainer of them, the inventor of ma-  
ny excellent Medicines, the restorer of the  
true and genuine art of Physick, an incom-  
parable

parable Mathematician, an universal Philosopher, and an absolute Scholar, and besides all this of a holy and unblameable life: to the memory of his most pious Father-in-Law, *Philibert Bariot* Master of the Requests, and President of his Majesties great Council, in Affinity his Son-in-Law, but in Duty his Son, with much sorrow erected this in the year from the Redemption of the World, 1558.

*He died April 26. in the  
year 1558. Aged 53.*

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The Crucifix which stands over the Door as you enter into the Quire, is the Work of *Sarazin*, and much esteemed.

*The Church of St Mederic* was formerly called *S. Peters*, but *St. Mederic*, a Monk of *S. Bennet's* Order, Native of *Autun* in *Burgundy*, dying here in the reputation of Sanctity, this Church took his name, after the same manner as other Churches had done on like occasions. At present it is Collegiate, composed of twelve Chanons who are obliged to go to the grand Processions at *Nôtre-dame*, by reason this Church depends on that Cathedral.

*St. Julien des Menestriers*. Where at present a Community of Priests inhabit. Formerly this was an Hospital erected by two famous Musicians or Minstrels in the year 1330. for the Relief of poor sick Women.

Cross the way stands the Hall or Office of the Company of East-India Merchants, remarkable for certain Figures over their Gate. After that you come to

The



The *Hôtel de Vic*, which has been repaired very lately, and does now belong to divers particular persons. Next you have

*St. Nicolas des Champs*, founded by King *Robert* whose Palace stood near this place, on the very same Ground where now is *S. Martins*. This is the Parish-Church of a very large Parish, and full of People. *M. Gassendi*, one of the most famous Philosophers of this last Age, is here interred in a Chappel belonging to *Monsieur de Monmort*. *Monsieur Bernier* so well known for his profound Learning, and for those famous Travels which he made into the *Indies*, where he abode some time, hath translated his Works into *French* for the ease and satisfaction of those who do not understand the *Latin* Tongue. Near this is

*St. Martin des Champs*. This Monastery is compassed about with high Walls and Battlements after the ancient fashion, with Towers from space to space as they built in old time; the Church and rest of the Covent, have all the marks of great Antiquity. But the great Altar is according to the Modern, and designed by *Mansard*. It is composed of four Corinthian Pillars of Marble, of a disposition and proportion worthy so great a Master. The Order of *St. Bennet* have been a long time possessed of this house. And *Monsieur the Abbot de Lionne*, Son of the Secretary of State, is Prior hereof, which is a very considerable Revenue. Some think this house was founded by *Philip* the first or by his Father, King *Robert*, both which kept their Court in this place. But we read in some Authors that there were here even at that time very ancient Buildings, and that those Kings did only repair them for their own habitation.

The *Gate of St. Martin*, as well as the *Faurbourg* on this side of the Town, take their names from the Priory of which we have been speaking. This Gate was built in the year 1674. almost at the same time with that of *St. Denis*. It is a kind of *Triumphal Arch*, consisting of three passages, of which that in the middle is higher than the other two. The work hath about fifty foot of Front, and as much in height, the Architecture is of that sort which is called *Besage rustique*, carved with *Bas-reliefs* over the Arches, above which is a great Cornish of the *Dorick Order*, and over that an Attick on which are these Inscriptions:

# LUDOVICO MAGNO.

[VESONTIONE SEQUANISQUE  
BIS CAPTIS,  
ET FRACTIS GERMANORUM,  
HISPANORUM, BATAVORUM  
EXERCITIBUS.  
PREF. ET EDIL. PONI  
C C.  
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXIV.

## To LEWIS the Great.

*Besanzon and the Franch Comté being twice taken, and the Armies of the Germans, Spaniards and Dutch being routed. The Prefect and Aediles caused this to be set up in the Year from the Redemption of the World, 1674.*

On the side next the *Faux-bourg*, you may read this,

# LUDOVICO MAGNO.

QUOD LIMBURGO CAPTO,  
IMBOTES HOSTIUM MINAS  
UBIQUE REPRESSIT.  
PRÆF. ET AEDIL. PONI  
C C.  
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXV.

## To LEWIS the Great.

*Who having taken Limburg, silenced  
everywhere the vain threats of his Enemies.  
The Praefect and Aediles caused this to be  
set up in the year from the Redemption of  
the World, 1675.*

The Rampart that leads from this Gate to that of *St. Denis*, is planted with a large walk of Trees, which in some years time will make a most pleasing place where to take the Air. The design is to continue it round about the Town, behind the Temple and so to the *Port St. Anthoine*. The Work is already so far advanced that Coaches may conveniently pass from the *Porte St. Denis* to the *Bastille*. The Publick is obliged for these advantageous Works to *M. Blondel* who designed it thus.

In the *Faux-bourg* you may see the Church of *St. Laurence*, formerly an Abby of the *Benedictin* Order, but at present a Parochial Church, whose

Parish extends a good way into the Town. The Portal of this Church is very handsom, and the Altar is of a very particular design, contrived by the Learned M. *le Pautre* so well known for his excellent Works in Architecture. The Ornaments and Statues belonging to this Church deserve to be well observed.

The *Fair of St. Laurence* begins on the Feast day of this Saint (*Aug. 10.*) and usually lasts a whole Month. Not long since it was used to be held in the *Faux-bourg*, but the Fathers of Saint *Lazare* having built up in a piece of Ground belonging to them, certain Houses and Shops proper for this purpose, the Tradesmen found it convenient to remove thither, which yields those Fathers a considerable Revenue. Over against this is

The Convent of the *Recollets*, a neat Place. Here you ought to see some Paintings of *Father Luc*, a great imitator of *Raphael*, among others the Picture belonging to the great Altar. Their Library is also very handsom, and the Books neatly bound.

Behind this Monastery stands the great Hospital of *St. Lewis*. It was founded by *Henry IV.* in the year 1607. For those who were visited with the Plague. At present the Convalescents (or those sick who are recovering) of the *Hôtel-Dieu*, are removed hither for some Weeks, to take the Air.

*Mont-Faucon* is in the adjoining Fields. This was formerly the place where they Executed Malefactors, but serves at present for their Burying-place.

After we have gone thus far, we ought to return again, and enter the Town at the nearest Quarter.

*The Rue St. Avoye.*

Saint *Lewis* whose Piety was resplendent in all things, built in this Street an Hospital for old decrepid Women, who were attended by *Beguines* or Maids who observed the Rule of St. *Begue* a Native of *Flanders*, whose Church being dedicated to St. *Avoye*, this Street took the same name, and hath kept it notwithstanding the alteration of the Hospital which hath been since converted to a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of St. *Augustin*.

Before you enter into this Street you ought to visit the fair House of the *Sieur Fabu* in the *Rue de St. Mederic*. It is very regularly built, the front on that side next the Court is adorned with Pilasters, and the Gate is in Bossage with Sculptures, which make a very handsome shew. The inside is after the same manner; and this house being taken all together, may pass for one of the handsomest that we can see. Here are some very good Pictures. And the Master knows such as well as any in *Paris*.

From hence we pass into the *Rue St. Avoye*, where in the first place you come to the House of the *Sieur Tison*, neatly built.

A little higher and near the Fountain, in a House at present belonging to M. de *Marillae*, which promises no great matters by the outside, you ought to see the Stair-case, the only thing in all the house that deserves your particular observation. If you examine it as you ought, you will find that there can be nothing imagined finer, and that the disposition is extreme singular. All

the Curious do agree that there are but few things in *Paris* that come near it, and tho it be but of Plaster, it notwithstanding excells those which have been built with much care, and richer Materials.

Further on the same side of the Way is the *Hôtel de Montmorency*, which still keeps the name of those illustrious Masters to whom it formerly belonged. Here lives at present Monsieur the President *de Mesmes*. Tho the outside be Gothic, yet the apartments both above stairs and below, are of a very handfom disposition, the Rooms are *en enfilade*, and look upon the Garden; here is also one of the best furnished Libraries. And really this house hath some delights which you will hardly meet with elsewhere.

Cross the way is the *Hôtel de Avaux*, built by the deceased Monsieur the *Comte de Avaux*, so well known for those famous Embassies in which he was formerly employed. The Building is great and raised with magnificence. The Court is exactly square, enclosed with four Wings of Building adorned with great Corinthian Pilasters, reaching from the ground to the top of the Edifice, which makes the fairest and the greatest object one can desire; as you come in you see into the Garden through the doors, quite cross the house.

Passing still further, in the *Rue Michel le Comte*, which lies on the left hand, dwells a Sculptor named *Bertrard*, in whose house you will find some pieces very well designed; he is best in Bas-reliefs of Plaster for Chimney-pieces, and he hath made some that are well esteemed. Returning again into the *Rue de St. Avoje*, at the end of that Street you come to

The

*The Temple.*

This old Building still keeps the name of the Knights Templers of *Jerusalem* to whom it formerly belonged. It is well known what a cruel disgrace befel them under the reign of *Philip* the fair. The *Croisades* (or Pilgrimages to the Holy Land) being ceased, by reason of the Turks general Invasion in all parts of *Palestine*, these Knights whose Institution was to conduct the Pilgrims to the Holy Places, thought themselves excused from that Office any longer, in which there was such apparent Danger: Hereupon they amassed up vast Riches, and withal became so proud and dissolute, that as Historians say, Pope *Clement V.* and *Philip* the fair agreed together to ruin and utterly abolish the whole Order, as a punishment for their Crimes and scandalous Debauchery. They began with the great Master, who with two of his Companions the most illustrious of the Order, the Pope under a specious pretext sent for out of the Isle of *Cyprus*. As soon as they were come to *Paris* they were committed to Prison, and being cruelly tortured till they confessed those infamous Crimes which were pretended to be proved against them, they were at last condemned to be burnt alive at the place now called the *Greve*.

It is reported, but with no great assurance, that at the instant of their Execution, *Malay*, who was the great Master, cited the Pope and the King to appear before God in a years time. Whether this Circumstance be true or not, certain it is that the Pope died in less then forty days and the King hardly lived to the years end.

From that time the Temple came to the Kings possession by Confiscation, who for some time kept here their Court, but afterwards gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, who at last made this their Provincial House, for the French Province. Monsieur the *Com-mandeur de Vendome*, is at present Grand Prior, which brings him yearly a Revenue of above 20000 Crowns. This place is very spacious, inclosed about by ancient Walls; supported with Towers; the House which the Grand Prior inhabits, was built of late time by Monsieur de *Souray* Grand Prior also; he was Son of the *Mareschal de Souray*, Governor to *Lewis XIII*. But death prevented him from compleating the Edifice; so much as is done is of the design of the *Sieur de Lisle*, an able Architect, who had built quite round the Court, and made a Gallery supported by Pillars, of which we see the beginning, had the Master lived; the Lodgings are at the further end of this Court, with two Stair-cases in the two Pavilions of the two Wings. All these things are of a very handsome Symmetry.

Within the inclosure of the Temple you ought to see the house of Monsieur *Fremont de Ablancour*, a Jeweller. Formerly there were many Jewellers who inhabited in this place, and made counterfeit Jewels very neatly, but of late years they have not been admitted to be here any longer. Yet it is still to be observed that all the Artists who work here are exempt from the Jurisdiction of the City-Companies. And this is the reason that abundance of People who are no Free men and have not served their time, take refuge within the Privilege of this Place. Over the way is the Monastery of

The



The Nuns of *St. Elizabeth*. Whose Portal hath two rows of Pilasters, with Statues and other Ornaments well contrived. The inside of the Church is very well.

The Gate that leads into the Fields on this side the Town is taken down, and there is no doubt but another will be raised in the place, as handfom as the rest which have been new built elsewhere.

### The *Rue du Grand Chantier*.

To see this Street in Order you ought to begin at the little *Rue des Deux Portes*, in which you will see a new-built house, belonging to the *Sieur Provost* one of the Kings Secretaries, who has bestowed a great deal of Care and Charges to make it so handfom as it is, in one of the vilest places in all *Paris*. On the Court-side it is adorned with Ionick Pilasters, and Sculpture well performed. The Stair-case (which stands in the middle of the Building, is) as light as it can be according to its Situation. But that which is most singular, and the handsomest thing in the house, is a great Closet, the Waincot of which is set off with Pilasters gilt, the Pannels between which, are of inlaid Work, representing Vases full of Flowers, and which is still more observable the Cieling piece and the Parquet are of the same workmanship. All these pieces appear so much the finer as they are the scarcer to be met with, they being almost the only things of this kind in *Paris*.

In the Street at the end of this you have the House called *Les Billetes*. Here formerly dwelt a

Jew who by a most execrable impiety, burnt the Consecrated Hoast, having strook it through in several places with a Penknife. But by a singular Miracle it was gathered up by an old Woman, who unexpectedly came into his House at that time, and by her was carried to the Curate of St. Johns Church, where ever after it was preserved with great Veneration. This wicked Jew was for this Fact burnt alive, and his House given to the Carmelite Fathers where they have since that continued. The Learned *Papirius Masson* whose Writings are so well known among all Scholars, is here interred. The Knights of S. *Lazarus* do here use to make their Assemblies. And the Members of the French Academy perform here the Funeral Services for those who die out of their Society.

The *Rue des Billeres* ends at the *Rue S. Groix de la Bretonnerie*, so called from a Convent that stands there, founded by St. *Lewis* in the year 1268, In which he placed Religious Mendicants of the Order of St. *Augustin*, but since that time several eminent and pious persons having conferred upon them considerable Maintenance, they no longer beg, because they will not hinder those who have greater need, but live upon their Revenues. The Wainscot Work of their Altar is very pretty, but that which is most remarkable is a Bas-relief of Marble over the Seats where the Religious sit, this was done by *Savazzo* and is highly esteemed. From hence you enter into

The *Rue du grand Chantier*; the first thing that you see here is,

The *Hôtel de Guise*, built by the Princes of that Family, who bore so great a share in all the Transactions of these last Ages, that what relates to

to them makes the greatest part of the History of that time, especially in the Reign of Henry III who put to death Henry Duke of Guise and the Cardinal his Brother, in the Castle of Blois, where the Estates were then assembled, and this he did in order to cure those Tumults and disquiets which at that time so much disturbed the Peace of France. This Hôtel takes up a great deal of Ground. The Gate is built after the old manner with two great round Towers. The Apartments are very handsome, since the considerable Reparations that have been made of late. Once we might have seen here most magnificent Furniture, among which was a Suit of Tapisstry representing the twelve Months of the year, of most exquisite Workmanship; this is at present at the Kings *Garde-Meuble* (or Wardrobe) and Monsieur Colber hath caused it to be Copied. Mademoiselle de Guise, who at present dwells in this Hôtel, hath one of the best furnished Cabinets in Paris for Curiosities. In it are several pieces of Filigrame enriched with Jewels, and several Miniatures extremely fine. You may see there also divers pieces of Wooden Work of St. Lucie, representing several Subjects of Devotion, cut extremely fine; not to speak of several other Curiosities little inferiour to these. Cross the way

The Church of the Fathers *de la Mercy*, a neat place. The Portal will be very handsome when finished, and the Altar is of a sort of Wainscot not ill wrought. The Institution of these is to go into *Barbary* and redeem Captives, like the *Mathurins*. And this they do by the assistance of Pious People who furnish them with considerable Sums for this purpose.

The

The Hospital of the *Enfans Rouges* (or Red Boys) built for poor Orphan Children, by *Margaret Queen of Navarre*, Sister of *Francis I* in the year 1534. It is of late years united to the Hospital General.

It is observable that this Street is full of handsome Houses, among which there is one at the Corner of the *Rue de Quatre-fils* designed by *Mansard*. The Front is extreme handsome, and set off with many Vases. Near this is the house of *Monfieur de Grand-Maison* where you will see very handsome pictures, and a considerable quantity of Porcelaines, of the finest and best sorts. The Master to whom this House belongs, is of a very delicate Gust for curious things. At the end of this Street you see the great square Tower of the Temple, with four other round ones, very high and discovered a great way off. They served heretofore for an Arsenal, before that near the Celestins was built.

### *The old Rue de Temple.*

This Street begins at the *Rue St. Antoine*. The first thing to be seen is

The *Hôtel de Effiat*, a great building very well raised, composed of four wings with a great Court in the middle. It was built by the late *Maréchal* of that name *Sun-Intendant* of the Finances, and great Master of the Artillery of *France* under *Louis XIII*. *Monfieur Pellerier* Controller General of the Finances dwells here at present. After this you come to

The

The House of M. *Amelot de Bisjueil* Master of Requests. Here the Curious must rest themselves, and take time to consider all the fine things that are here, for all that is in this House deserves to be exactly viewed and considered. The first door you come at gives you a pattern of all the rest: It is adorned with Statues, the Joiners Work it self is wrought with very good Bas-reliefs, and the Locks are of very curious and particular Art. The Court is in truth something of the least, but the Entry or passage on the right hand is extraordinary. It is adorned with Pillars and Busts, and paved with Marble. Still the Stair-case is more beautiful yet. Above it is open in manner of a Lanthorn, with a Balcony gilt and a Plafon over all full of Sculpture and the best designed Ornaments, and two great Statues in the *Pallier*. After this you enter into the great Hall, open on both sides, with Pictures between Window and Window, representing Flocks and Herds in *Grottoes* on the Sea-side, of a very singular design, and very pleasing to the sight. That which deserves to be considered most attentively is the Plafon, in the middle of which is a great Picture done by an excellent Master, about this is a Freeze full of Ornaments made of *Stucco*, upon a Ground of Gold, marvellously well wrought. Here you may see ancient Vases adorned with Triumphs, Sphinxes, Brasiers, Vizards, and in a word, all sorts of Grotesque, very odd and fanciful, and yet extreme handsom. A great Cornish runs round this Hall, whose Carving is admirable, at the further end is the Chimny of the same Workmanship all gilt, and over it a great Trophy after the old Roman manner. After this you enter into an Anti Chamber,

ber, where are several great Looking-Glasses, and from thence into a Chamber whose Plafon and Ornaments are still more rare and rich than all we have yet mentioned; the Furniture is of Crimson Velvet, embroidered with Gold and Silver, and the Tapistry within the Alcove is embroidered extremely rich. The Parquet of the Estade is of inlaid Work, where in the middle among divers Ornaments are the Arms of the Master of the House. On the left hand is the Chappel, which is in Truth but little, but to make amends, it is adorned as much as possible with all things convenient. The Pictures that are in it are painted by very good Masters. On the right hand you enter into the Cabinet, the last Room of this Apartment, and the most beautiful of all. It is furnished instead of Tapistry with Wainscot, exquisitely well gilded; on the Pannels of which are Vases with Festons of Flowers after nature, and divers little Birds flying about after the manner of *Kanbouck* one of the ablest Masters of his time for this sort of Work.

The Plafon and the Chimny are adorned after the same manner. All the Chambers of which we have been speaking look upon a Court, whose sides are adorned with Accbictures, Figures and Perspectives, painted in *Fresque*. On the other side is the second Apartment joyned to this. Where first you find a magnificent Chamber after the *Italian* manner, whose Plafon is opened Cupulo-wise, right Angular, with a Balustrade above, very well gilt. Over the Chimney is a Bas-relief painted over like Brass, it is of extraordinary Workmanship, and represents *Jason* Sacrificing on the Sea shore in order to obtain a happy return to this Country, after he had got away the

the Golden Fleece. From this Chamber you go into the Gallery, whose sides are set off with Corinthian Pilasters, and with Pictures representing the Story of *Psyche*, painted by *Cornielle*, so also was the Plafon, which is one of the finest that can be seen.

On the right hand is a small Library, whose Ornaments suit perfectly well with the disposition of the place. In fine, nothing is wanting to this House, all is surprisingly neat, and you see nothing but what is Magnifick, and what deserved admiration, for even those things which in other places are of the least account, have here their peculiar Beauties, as the Window-Boards, which are of Cedar inlaid with Ebony and Ivory. The Locks and Bolts are of polished Steel, so delicately wrought as if they were of Silver; not to speak of the Moveables, as the Tables and Looking-glasses, which are enriched with Tortoise-shell and Ivory, and adorned with Mouldings of Brass gilt, and carved most delicately.

One cannot see in any other place more curious Painting finished with more pains than here. In short those who have examined all the Beauties of this House do all agree that a greater number of delicacies cannot possibly be collected in so small a place, and that the Master to whom they belong could not have brought 'em into this condition without a very considerable Expence, and a perfect knowledge and skill in the choice of what is truly excellent. This curious Building is of the *Sieur Cottard's* designing.

Over against this stands the *Hôtel d' O*, at present converted into a Convent of Nuns of the Order of *St. Austin*.

On the left hand, in the *Rue des blancs Manteaux*, you see the Convent that gave the Street this name, in which is nothing singular unless it be the Pavement of the Quire which is all of Marble. At present it is inhabited by Monks of *St. Benner*; formerly they were called *Guillimins*, being first founded by *St. William*, who ordered them to wear white Cloaks, which they afterwards left off.

There is nothing more considerable in the old *Rue du Temple*.

From hence you enter into the *Rue Barberte*, where you have the *Hôtel de Estrees*. This stands near the place where was formerly the Palace of *Isabel de Barquieres*, Wife of *Charles VI.* King of *France*, not far from which place happened the Murder of *Lewis Duke of Orleans*, Assassinated by the Duke of *Burgundy*, which caused all those Divisions between those two Houses, and was the Original of those horrible troubles, which troubled *France*, during many years, and never ended till towards the conclusion of the Reign of *Charles VII.*

Near the *Capuchins du Marais* in the Street called *Rue de Touraine* is a great piece of Perspective, in the Garden of the *Sieur Turmeny*. It is a Sun-dial placed on a Piece of Rustick Architecture among Trees, which at a distance makes a very handsome shew.

Over the Fountain in the *Rue de Poitou*, not far from hence, you may read this Inscription;

Over the Fountain in the Rue de Poitou, not far from hence, you may read this Inscription;

Hic



*Hic Nymphæ agrestes effundite civibus ur-  
nas,  
Urbanas Prætor vos dedit esse Deas. 1675.*

---

You Country Nymphs pour here your Wa-  
ter down  
The Provost makes you Deities o'th' Town.  
1675.

---

From the *Ruë du Temple* yo go to the  
great Street of *St. Lewis*, passing through the  
*Ruë de la Colonne St. Gervais*, in which is a mag-  
nific house built by the *Sieur Aubert*, where lives  
at present the *Venetian* Ambassador. This house  
is one of the fairest and most capacious, and the  
Stair-case one of the best contrived that can be  
seen. All the Ornaments of this building are very  
becoming.

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### The *Rue St. Louis*.

The first thing you discover at the end of this  
Street is, the Convent of the Nuns of *Calvary*,  
of *St. Benner's* Order. The Church is very hand-  
som: the Altar adorned with Pictures represent-  
ing in three pieces the History of our Saviours  
Passion. As you go on you come to

The *Hôtel* of the Cardinal *de Bouillon*, Great  
Almoner of *France*. This was formerly called  
the *Hôtel de Turenne*. Here is a piece of Ar-  
chite-

chitecture of the invention of the *Sieur des Argues*, worthy of admiration. Here is at present a numerous Library, and magnificent Furniture. On the same side of the way is

The *Hôtel de Guenegand*, great and very well built, with several other Houses as far as the place Royal, which are all of an agreeable Symmetry, and make this Street very uniform throughout.

Of late years they have built here a Fountain, and placed upon it two Tritons, in Sculpture, under whom are these Verses of Monsieur de Santeuil:

*Felix, sorte tua, Naias amabilis,  
Dignum, quo flueris, nata situm loci,  
Cui tot splendida cœta  
Fluctu lambere contigit.*

*Te Triton geminus personat amula  
Cancha, te celebras nomine Regiam,  
Hanc tu sorte superba,  
Labi non eris immemor.*

O happy Nymph, happy thy lot  
Who hast this beautiful Province got,  
Where all thy Waters as they flow,  
New lustre to the buildings owe.

Two rival Tritons sound thy praise,  
And high thy watry Empire raise;  
But Nymph take heed, thou dost not grow  
So proud, that thou forget'st to flow.

The

## The Place Royal.

This place was built in the Reign of *Henry the Great*: The Houses that are erected about it, are very beautiful and of the same Symetry. They take up all that Ground which was formerly the Gardens belonging to the *Palais des Tournelles* which stood on the side of the Rampart, in which Palace *Francis II.* and several other Kings his Predecessors kept their Courts. But after that unhappy accident which befel *Henry II.* who was wounded to death by the Earl of *Montgomery* in the fatal Turnament then celebrated in the *Rue St. Antoine* upon the Marriage of *Isabel of France* to *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, *Catherine of Medicis* Widow of the deceased King sold this Palace, which had been first built by *Charles V.* to divers particular Persons, who turned it into many Tenements; but the whole Street which runs along near the Rampart still keeps the ancient name.

The place of which we were speaking is exactly square, composed of six and thirty Pavilions raised of the same Symmetry; the materials are of Brick and Free-stone, raised upon a long row of Arches, under the shelter of which one may walk round the place. In the middle of these Buildings they have left a great void piece of Ground, which at present is about to be converted into a Garden and is to be inclosed with a Palisade of Iron, into which none may enter but those belonging to the Houses about the Place, who only are to have keys. Report says this Work will cost a hundred Pistolls for every House, which

we may easily believe, if we consider the vast quantity of Iron which it will require. In the middle of this Garden stands the Statue in Brass of *Lewis XIII.* on Horseback raised on a great Pedestal of white Marble, on the four sides of which you may read the following Inscriptions.

In the forepart

POUR LA GLORIEUSE ET IMMORTELLE MEMOIRE

D U

TRES-GRAND ET TRES-INVINCIBLE LOUIS LE JUSTE

XIII. DU NOM, ROI DE FRANCE  
ET DE NAVARRE

ARMAND CARDINAL DUC DE RICHELIEU, SON PRINCIPAL MINISTRE DANS  
TOUS SES ILLUSTRÉS ET HEUREUX DESSEINS

COMBLE D'HONNEURS, ET DE BIENFAITS  
D'UN SI GENEREUX MONARQUE, A  
FAIT ELEVER CETTE STATUE.

POUR UNE MARQUE ETERNELLE DE SON  
ZELE, DE SA FIDELITE, ET DE SA RE-  
CONNOISSANCE 1639.

---

*To the Glorious and Immortal Memory of the most  
Great and most Invincible Lewis the Just, XIII.  
of that name, King of France and Navarre,  
Armand Cardinal Duke of Richelieu his  
Principal*

*Principal Minister in all his Illustrious and Happy Designs, being loaden with Honours and Benefits from so Generous a Monarch, hath caused this Statue to be erected as an eternal mark of his Zeal, Fidelity, and Gratitude, 1639.*

On the hinder part, next the Minimes.

LUDOVICO XIII. CHRISTIANISSIMO GAL-  
LIÆ ET NAVARRÆ REGI,

JUSTO, PIO, FOELICI, VICTORI, TRIUM-  
PHATORI,

SEMPER AUGUSTO,  
ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DUX RI-  
CHELIUS,  
PRÆCIPUORUM REGNI ONERUM AD-  
JUTOR

ET ADMINISTRATOR,  
DOMINO OPTIME MERITO, PRINCIPIQUE  
MUNIFICENTISSIMO,  
FIDEI SULÆ, DEVOTIONIS,  
ET OB INNUMERA BENEFICIA, IM-  
MENSOSQUE

HONORES SIBI COLLATOS  
PERENNE GRATI ANIMI MONUMENTUM,

HANC STATUAM EQUESTREM  
PONENDAM CURAVIT,  
ANNO DOMINI, 1639.

To Lewis XIII. Of France and of Navarre, the  
most Christian King,

To the Just, the Pious, the Happy, the  
Conqueror, and the Triumpher, always Au-  
gust.

Armand Cardinal and Duke of Richelieu  
His chief Minister of State,

To his excellent Master and most boun-  
tiful Prince, as an eternal Monument of  
his Faithfulness, Devotion, and Gratitude,  
for whose innumerable Benefits and great  
Honours conferred upon him, caused this  
Statue to be erected in the year of our  
Lord, 1639.

On the right side.

## POUR LOUIS LE JUST. SONNET.

**Q**ue ne peut la Vertue, que ne peut le  
Courage ?

J'ay domté pour jamais l'Herésie en  
son fort,

Du Tage impérieux j'ay fait trembler le bord,  
Et du Rhin jusqu'à l'Ebre a crû mon heritage.

Je sauvé par mon bras l'Europe d'escla-  
vage :

Et si tant de travaux n'eussent hâsté mon sort :  
Fusse attaque l'Asie, Et d'un pieux effort,  
S'eusse du sainte Tombeau vangé le long servage.

ARMAND,

*Armand, le grand Armand, l'ame de mes exploits,  
Porte de toutes partes mes Armes & mes Loix,  
Et donna tout l'éclat aux rayons de ma gloire.*

*Enfin il m'éleva ce pompeux monument.  
Où pour rendre à son nom, memoire pour memoire;  
Je veux qu'avec le mien, il vive incessamment.*

To LEWIS the Just.

SONNET.

What cannot such a Soul, such Vertue  
do?  
Rebelling Hereticks I did subdue:  
Spain and her Armies trembled; nor cou'd  
those  
Of Germany my Victories oppose.  
Europe from Bondage by my Power was  
freed:  
And had not Death forbid the glorious deed,  
I had to Asia born my Arms, and there  
Rescu'd from Turks the Sacred Sepulchre.  
Richelieu! Great Richelieu Soul of my  
Renown,  
Guide of my Arms and Splendor of my  
Crown;  
He did the Glories of my life contrive  
And in this Statue made me still survive.  
For which Memorial I this other give,  
That with my Name, his may for ever live.

On the left side.

**Q**uod bellator hydros pacem spirare rebelles,  
 Deplumes trepidare aquilas, mitescem  
 pardos,  
 Et depressa iugo submittere colla Leones,  
 Despectas Lodoicus, equo sublimis abeno,  
 Non digiti, non artifices facere cgmini,  
 Sed Virtus & plena Deo fortuna peregit.  
 Armandus vindex fidei, pacisque sequester,  
 Augustum curavit opus; populisque verendam  
 Regali voluit Statuam consurgere circo.  
 Ut post civilis depulsa pericula belli,  
 Et circum domitos armis civilibus hostes,  
 Aeternum domina Lodoicus in Urbe triumphet.

That Lewis from his Brazen Horse doth  
 view,  
 How Rebel Water Snakes for Pardon sue,  
 Pluck'd Eagles trembling, fiercer Leopards  
 meek,  
 How Lions to the Yoak submit their neck:  
 Is not what Art, nor Furnace did bestow,  
 But what to's valour, and his God we owe.  
 Armand Religions friend, on whom depend  
 Both Peace and War, the Noble Work de-  
 sign'd:  
 And plac'd this Statue in this Royal Square.  
 That after all the toils of Civil-War,  
 And Foreign Foes subdu'd, this Monarch  
 might  
 For ever Peaceful and Triumphant sit.

This



This Horse is one of the most beautiful pieces that can be seen. The famous *Daniel de Voltere*, an *Italian*, one of the ablest Sculptors of his time, made it for *Henry II.* but it was never set up for that King, by reason of those many troubles which overflowed all *France* during the following Reigns.

The most considerable Houses, and in which you will find most Curiosities, in this place, are

The *Hôtel de Richelieu*, in which are very excellent Pictures of divers Masters, but above all of *Rubens*, a famous *Flemming*, whose Works are highly esteemed by the curious, because of that beauty of design, and vivacity of colouring, in which he has been more successful than all other Painters. You will see in this *Hôtel* more than in all *Paris* beside: and with these very rich moveables.

The House of Monsieur the Marquess *de Angeau*, Governor of *Touraine*. On the Wall of this House is a piece of Perspective representing certain Architecture in Forest, in a very exquisite manner. With this you may observe at the further end of the Garden a *Pavilion* not ill built. The great Stair-case is very lightsom, and all the rest of the House extreme neat. All which does sufficiently declare the Master to be a person of a delicate Gust.

Almost over against this on the other side of the place stands the *Hôtel de Chaunes*. One entire Wing of the Building has been raised of late years, in which may be observed much Regularity. At the bottom of the Court lies the Garden, in which you have some Water-works, and at the further part of it a piece of Perspective which answers to the Gate, and as you enter makes a cu-

ous shew. Monsieur the Duke of *Cbaunes*, Governor of *Britanny* dwells here.

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### *The Convent of the Minims.*

These Fathers were settled here in the year 1590: Their Church is one of the neatest and lightest in *Paris*, and tho the Portal is not finished, yet that hinders not but that it is very remarkable, in regard the famous *Mansard* made the design. The Pillars of the first Order are Doricks; but these Fathers having occasion for a Tribune they caused one to be raised over this Portal, and adorned it with Pillars on the outside, which do not at all agree with that part which was begun by such an able Master. Their Altar is also of the better sort, contrived with Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, flatted, the only in all *France* of this manner. The Ornaments are not superfluous; the Statue of the blessed Virgin is on one side of it, and that of St. *Francis* of *Paula* the Founder of this Order, on the other: both these Statues are well wrought. There are several Chappels in this Church well worth seeing, as that of M. the Duke of *Vieville*, whose Altar is all of Marble, in which Chappel there are several Tombs of divers Persons of that Family, of the same materials; That of Monsieur *le Camus*, the Wainscot in which is gilt very neatly; on one side of the great Altar is the Chappel of St. *Francis* of *Paula*, where the life of that Saint hath been painted by the *Sieur Voëte*. Over against this is the Chappel of Monsieur *le Jay* first President of Parlia-

Parliament; and lastly that in which is the Tomb of Madame the Dutchess of *Angoulesme*, curiously adorned with Marble Figures.

Within the House, you ought to see the Library, where are some Books of no small value. But that which is most remarkable is a Collection of Rituals, gathered by *M. de Launoy*, Doctor in Theology, one who hath justly pass'd for one of the ablest Criticks of our times in Church-Antiquities, who by his profound knowledge has cleared many things of which we had but very obscure Notions. He lies interred in the Church belonging to these Fathers, to whom he bequeathed by his Will two hundred Crowns, and half his Library. The following Epitaph was made for him by Monsieur *Clement* Counsellor in the Court of Aydes and is to be placed on his Tomb.

## D. O. M.

*Hic jacet Joannes Launoius, Constantiensis,  
Parisiensis Theologus,  
Qui veritatis assertor perpetuus, jurium Eccle-  
siae & Regis acerrimus vindex:  
Vitam innoxiam exegit,  
Opes neglexit & quantum umcunque, ut relicturus,  
Satis habuit.  
Multa scripsit nulla spe, nullo timore.  
Optimam famam, maximamque venerationem  
apud probos adeptus est.  
Annum septimum & septuagesimum decessit.  
Animam Christo consignavit die Martii 10.  
Anno 1678.*

*Hoc Monumentum amico jucundissimo poni  
curavit Nicolaus le Camus Supremæ Subsidi-  
orum Curiae Princeps.*

*Sacred to Almighty God.*

Here lies *John Launoy*, Native of *Constance*  
A *Parisian* Divine, Who being the constant  
defender of Truth, and of the Rites of the  
Church and King, spent his life innocent  
and unblamable. He despised Riches, and  
was contented with a very little, as  
knowing he must quickly leave it. He  
writ many things, free from either hope or  
fear. He acquired a very great Reputation  
and Respect among good men. He resigned  
his Soul to his Saviour in the seventy seventh  
year of his age, *March 10. 1678.*

To his dear Friend, *Nicolas le Camus* Chief Offi-  
cer of the Exchequer erected this Monument.

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There are also in this Library certain pieces of  
Opticks made by the famous Father *de Niseron*,  
a *Parisian*, one of the most knowing Men in this  
Science that hath perhaps ever appeared in this  
Age. He hath left us a Volume of that Art,  
very much esteemed; it was he also who caused  
to be painted in the *Dortoir* of this House, the  
Figures of *St. John*, and the *Magdelain*, which  
Figures extend the whole length of the two Gal-  
leries, and which they cannot see in their true  
proportion, but from a point marked for you to  
stand in. This Learned Person had enriched the  
Publick with many other things had not death ta-  
ken him from us in an Age wherein he did but  
begin to discover his wonderful wit and parts.

The

The Refectory of this Convent is very hand-  
som, and of late years has been painted round  
about with Landships and Solitudes, which en-  
tertain the thoughts of the Religious while they  
are at their meals with Ideas remote from the af-  
fairs of this World. It is well known that these  
Fathers live in great austerity, and that the de-  
sign of their institution hath taken in almost all  
that is rigorous in the other Orders.

Before you leave the *Marais du Temple*, you  
ought to observe that the greatest part of the  
Houses in this Quarter have been built within  
these fifty or sixty years, and that the Ground on  
which they stand was formerly a marish and em-  
ployed in great Gardens which furnished *Paris*  
with Roots and Kitchen Herbs. At present it is  
a handsom Quarter, whose habitations are very  
conveniently built, and therein a great number of  
Persons of Quality inhabit.

### The Rue St. Antoine.

After you have seen the *Marais du Temple*,  
you ought to pass next to the *Rue St. Antoine*,  
one of the longest and handsomest Streets of all  
the Town, and which is ordinarily appointed for  
Shews and Entries for Embassadors. It was through  
this Street that the Queen made her first Entry,  
and through which that famous Caroussel in the  
year 1661. made their glorious March. The Popes  
Legate who came hither in the year 1664. for  
whom a most Magnifick Entry was appointed,  
passed this way to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*.  
In the past Ages this Street was also used for the

like matters. Our Kings did here use to run at the Ring, and make their Jufts and Turnaments, but since the fatal Accident that befel *Henry II.* these Sports have been left off. To see this Street in Order we ought to begin at

### The Greve.

This is the only place in *Paris* where they make the publick shews of Joy and Triumph. Here are made the Bonfires on the Eve of *St. John Baptist*, and at other times when *France* hath gained any Victories over her Enemies.

The *Hôtel de Ville* takes up one side of this Place. It was built in the Reign of *Francis I.* who laid the first Stone himself. The Architecture is however a little Gotique; that is to say, it is not altogether according to the gust of the present age, in which the old Roman and Greek proportions are studied with more care and exactness, Artists endeavouring every day to re-establish this curious Science in the same perfection that it had under the Reign of *Augustus*. The Statue of *Henry IV.* is placed over the Gate, represented on Horseback in *Demi-bosse*, upon a Ground of black Marble. The Horse was copied from that of *Marcus Aurelius* at the Capitol. The Court is but small and enclosed with Buildings of the same symmetry. Under one of the Arches at the further end of the Court there is a Statue of the King in the Habit of *Hercules*, treading under foot that Discord which would have disquieted the beginning of his happy Reign. On the Pedestal which is of Marble as is also the Statue, they have cut some Inscriptions, but such

as are not thought material to be repeated here, in regard they contain nothing remarkable, nor recount any passage of History that can be useful to the curious.

In the Rooms there are some Pictures representing the *Prevosts des Marchands* and the *Eschevins* of the past Age, and of this also in their proper habits. At the two ends of the great Hall over the two Chimneys there are placed the Portraits of the King in his Royal Robes and his Scepter in his hand. In this Hall they Assemble to elect their *Prevosts des Marchands* and *Eschevins*. The Windows that look upon the Greve at publick Shews and Rejoicings, are filled with Persons of the greatest Quality, who are sometimes treated here very magnificently at the Charges of the City.

To make the Entry into the Greve more convenient, they have within five or six years last past opened a way from the *Pont de Notre-Dame* to this place all along the River, which they have adorned with a very handsom Key of Free-stone. They have also built on this Key several Houses of the same Symmetry, inhabited by good Tradesmen. This beautiful Enterprize was begun under the Prevostship of Monsieur *Pelletier*, at present Controller-general of the Finances, and all that was performed under his administration has been as well for the Publick good, as for the Beauty of the City. The People have as an eternal mark of their acknowledgment, given this place the new name of *le Quay Pelletier*, though through a modesty that hath had but few examples, he himself would never suffer his name to appear in any of those Works which have been raised by his order. As you enter on that side

next the Bridge of *Nôtre-dame* you will see the following Inscription in black Marble, over which is the Kings Picture in a Medaillon.

AUSPICIIS  
LUDOVICI MAGNI  
HANC RIPAM  
FOEDAM NUPER ET INVIAM NUNC  
PUBLICUM ITER ET ORNAMENTUM  
URBIS

F. CC.  
PRÆF. ET ÆDIL.  
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXV.

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*By the Favour of Lewis the Great the Provost and Ædiles have made this Bank, which was before dirty and unpassable, a fair Street and the Ornament of the City. In the year from the Redemption of the World, 1675.*

---

As you go from the Greve you pass by the Church of *St. John*, formerly a Chappel depending on that of *St. Gervais*, and which was built, as some will have it in the Reign of *Charles the Fair* in the year 1326. That which deserves particular observation is the Vault that supports the Organs which is of a manner really very hardy, and the little door next the Cloister which is of the Ionick Order.

The following Epitaph will not be unpleasant to the Curious to read, for they will find it extraordinary, it is near the Crucifix of this Church.



*Cy repose Alain Veau, celui auquel l'intégrité & fidelité au managment des Finances sous le Roi Francois I. Henry II. Francois II. & Charles IX. a pour une heureuse recompense acquis sans envie, ce beau titre de Tresorier sans Reproche. Il deceda le 1. de Juin 1575.*

*Passant priez Dieu pour lui.*

Here resteth *Alain Veau*, whose Integrity and Fidelity in his management of the Finances under King *Francois I. Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX.* hath as a happy recompence gained him, without Envy, the glorious Title of the Treasurer without Reproach. He deceased *June 1. 1575.*

*As you pass by pray for him.*

A little further is the Church of *St. Gervais*, It is one of the ancientest Parishes in *Paris*; as may be seen in the History of *St. Germain*, Bishop of this Town, who lived in the year 578. In favour of which he wrought here a Miracle as *Fortunatus* Bishop of *Poitiers* reports in his History. The Body of this Church is very well built, but according to the Gothick way, with high raised Roofs, and Chappels round about; in one of which under the *Croisbe* on the left hand, you may see some Paintings after the manner of *le Sueur* who was one of the best Painters of this Age, next to the famous *Poussin*, and of whom we shall have occasion to speak more at large hereafter; the Paintings in the Windows which represent the Martyrdom of *St. Gervais* and the Picture over the Altar are of his hand. The Tapistry which they expose here on the great

Festivals

Feasts are very well wrought; the Originals from which these were Copied are in the Nave of the Church, and were painted by the said *le Sueur* and *Champaigne*. They represent the History of *St. Gervan* and *St. Protas*; and the manner how their holy Bodies were found at *Millain* through the Prayers of *St. Ambrose*, who mentions this matter in his Epistles.

But this is not that which ought most to employ the Curious, the magnificent Portal will entertain their view with much greater pleasure, and make them acknowledge that they cannot elsewhere see any thing more handfom or regular. It is composed of three Greek Orders, one over the other, *viz.* of the Dorick, the Ionick, and the Corinthian, whose proportions are so handfom and so exact, that in the judgment of the famous Cavalier *Bernin* himself, there is nothing more finished and perfect in all *Europe*. The Pillars are fluted, without any other Ornaments than what are proper to themselves. These three Orders compose a Fabrick of a very great height and perfectly pleasing to the sight: Had the place before it been larger, nothing had been wanting to set off this Work in all its magnificence. The Reputation of this Building belongs to the *Sieur de Brosse*, he who made the designs for the Palace of *Luxemburg*, and the Temple at *Charenton*. However we must not think him the only Artist, we must know that *Clement Metezeau* was employed with him; this is he who undertook the Ditch of *Rochel*, as hath been already mentioned when we treated of the Gallery at the Louvre, and who was one of the ablest Architects of his time. He was born of a considerable Family at *Dreux*, and was much esteemed by

by Cardinal *de Richelieu*, who perfectly well understood Persons merit. Monsieur *de Fourcy*, Counsellor in the Parliament, and Intendant-general of the Buildings under *Lewis XIII.* Father to Monsieur the President *de Fourcy*, a person more renowned at present for his Merit and Probity, than for the dignity of his Charge, was at that time honorary Church-warden of this Church; It was he that undertook this great Work, together with M. *de Onon* and M. *de Saint Genis*, his Collegues in the Office. *Lewis XIII.* laid the first Stone, and in a very little time this marvellous Structure was finished as we now see it.

From this Church of *St. Gervais*, to the middle of the *Rue St. Antoine* is nothing considerable. You pass before the Church-yard of *S. John* where is at present a Market-place. Here formerly stood the Hôtel of *Pierre de Craon* who murdered the Constable *Olivier du Clisson* in the Reign of *Charles VI.* whose House was demolished and rased to the Ground in the year 1392. as a punishment for that Fact. After this you come to

The Hotel *de Beauvais*, which shews a very handsom Front to the Street, adorned with three Balconies. The Masons Work is *en Bossage* with very neat Ornaments. The Gate is large, and tho the Court be but very small it is however compassed about with Buildings where the several Orders of Architecture are well observed. The Stair-case is supported with Pillars, and embellished with many Ornaments. As for the Apartments they are extreme pleasant and compassed about with a long Balustrade of Iron, leading quite round the Court, into which the doors open.

As often as there hath been any great Sight to be held in the *Rue St. Antoine*, this fair house hath been made use of by those of the Royal Family. At the famous Caroussel that was in the year 1661. a great number of Princesses and Ladies of the Court placed themselves here to see that magnificent Train pass by from the Place Royal where they assembled to go to the open place before the Palace of the *Tuileries*, in which they were to perform their Courses.

Over against this stands the Church of little *St. Antoine*, which hath nothing in it of Beauty, and its very simplicity hath made it sufficiently known that it formerly served for an Hospital; and was founded for those who were afflicted with that Epidemical Disease called *St. Anthony's Fire*. A Distemper which hath been now ceased this two or three Ages. The Confraternity of *St. Claude* hath been a long time established in this Church, but it is much decayed from what it was in former times; for it is evident that under the Reign of *Charles VI.* their Founder, all the great Lords of the Court, caused their names to be here inrolled after his Example, and made considerable Presents in favour of this Saint. The Community of these Fathers is but small and does not ordinarily exceed the number of twenty Religious men, they are Chanoins regular of *S. Augustin*, and bear on their Breasts the Letter *T.* much like a Cross. The head of their Order is in *Dauphine* not far from *Vienne*. On the same side of the way is

The *Hôtel de St. Pol*, where formerly our Kings inhabited, as some Historians would make us believe. But at the same time others would have it that the Palace *des Tournelles* was so called

led before it was rebuilt by *Francis I.* who caused a great number of small Towers to be placed there upon the Walls. In short, this Hôtel is at present inhabited by *Madame de Chavigny*, widow of the Secretary of State so called. It is one of the greatest Houses in all *Paris*. The Apartments look upon the Garden and are magnificently Furnished: The Pictures and such like beautiful Ornaments are here in abundance. The Court is great and can contain many Coaches. However one thing is wanting in this House and that is a great Stair-case. *Monsieur de Chavigny* had a design to have built one, and continued some other Works that seemed imperfect, but Death suffered him not to perform what he proposed. However that hinders not but this house is notwithstanding one of the most capacious and convenient; it is also most delicious in Summer, by reason of that pleasing Odour which comes from the Orangers especially in the lower Rooms next the Garden.

---

### *The great Jesuites.*

The Church of these Fathers is dedicated to *St. Lewis*, and is one of the fairest and best adorned of all *Paris*. It is built after the Modern, with a great Dome or Cupolo raised over it. The Corinthian Order is observed throughout the whole Work, very regularly, and the Portal is extremely well placed; in regard it stands exactly over against the end of the *Rue St. Catherine*: It is composed of three Orders of Corinthian Pillars placed

a French measure containing about six feet English.

placed over one another, which make in all about twenty two Toises in height. Here is no want of Ornaments, for all parts of this Structure are so filled up with Palms, Feuillages, and Cyphers that it makes such a confusion as is not at all pleasing to the Curious in Architecture. You see by the Inscription on the Freese of the first Order that Cardinal *de Richelieu* was a Benefactor to the Fabrick of this Portal

SANCTO LUDOVICO REGI LUDOVICUS XIII REX BASILICAM: ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DUX DE RICHELIEU, BASILICÆ FRONTEM POSUIT, 1634.

---

To Saint *LEWIS*,

*Lewis XIII built this Church: Armand Cardinal and Duke of Richelieu built the Front of it, 1634.*

---

*Lewis XIII. laid here the first Stone, being accompanied by M. de Gondy, the first Archbishop of Paris; on which Stone was engraven the following Inscription,*

D. O. M.

D. O. M.

S. LUDOVICO.

QUI TOTUM ORBEM IN TEMPLUM  
DEI ARMIS, ANIMISQUE DESTINAVIT  
LUDOVICUS XIII.

HOC TEMPLUM EREXIT:  
UT QUEM GALLIA COLUIT UT REGEM,  
AMAVIT UT PATREM, HIC VENE-  
RETVR UT COELITEM.

ANNO MDC XXVII.

Sacred to Almighty God,

To Saint Lewis who designed to Convert  
the whole World into the Temple of God,  
Lewis XIII. Erected this Temple: that  
whom France Honoured as a King, and  
loved as a Father, it might here venerate  
as a Saint. In the year MDC XXVII.

The inside of this Church answers well to that  
without. A Gallery runs round over the Chap-  
pels having a Balustrade of Iron on the top of the  
Cornish, by which Gallery you may go round the  
Church. The great Altar is composed of three  
ranks of Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, whose  
Capitals are of Brass gilt. On each side of the  
Altar are the Statues of St. Lewis and Charle-  
magne. But to say the truth, this Altar is a little  
too

too low, which makes it sad and obscure. Yet it being on the Festivals enlightned with a great number of Candles the defect is the less taken notice of. The Tabernacle which they expose on such days is of Silver set off with *Fenestragles* and other Ornaments Silver and gilt, and the Workmanship is of greater value than the materials. One cannot see in any Church of *Paris*, a greater number of Reliquaries, Silver Vessels, Candlesticks, Branches, Perfuming-pots, and such like things all of Silver or Silver Gilt. Nay there are some all of Gold; but that which is most remarkable is a great Sun of Gold enriched with Diamonds and great Pearls, of a very considerable price. The Ornaments are almost of as great Beauty, among which there is one that represents the adoration of the three Kings embroidered with Pearls, and others of very rare workmanship, where Gold and Silver have not been spared. In fine, nothing is wanting to the magnificence of this Altar; besides these Fathers have such able Sacristans that they invent every day some new manner of Imbellishment. All the Chappels are adorned with Marble Pillars, and Pictures of those Saints to whose memory the several Chappels are Dedicated. On the left side of the great Altar, under an Arch, is the heart of *Lewis XIII.* supported by two great Angels under a Crown of Silver gilt. You may see there these two Inscriptions, on the Pillars of each side; viz. on one side

AUGU.



AUGUSTISSIMUM LUDOVICI XIII.  
JUSTI REGIS,  
BASILICÆ HUIUS FUNDATORIS MAGNI-  
FICI COR.  
ANGELORUM HIC IN MANIBUS, IN COE-  
LO IN MANU DEI.

---

*The most August Heart of Lewis XIII. the  
Just King, the magnificent Founder of this  
Church is here in the hands of Angels, and  
in Heaven in the hand of God.*

---

Over against this is placed the other Inscription  
which shews that this Monument was raised by  
the pious care of *Anne of Austria* his illustrious  
Queen.

SERENISSIMA ANNA AUSTRICA  
LUDOVICI XIV.  
REGIS MATER,  
ET REGINA REGENS.  
PRÆDILECTI CONJUGIS SUI CORDI RE-  
GIO AMORIS HOC MONUMENTUM P.  
ANNO SALUTIS MDCXLIII.

---

*The most serene Anne of Austria, Mother  
of King Lewis the XIV. and Queen Re-  
gent,*

*To the Royal heart of her most beloved  
Husband hath placed this Monument of her  
Love. In the year of Salvation, 1643.*

There

There are four Bas-reliefs of white Marble, representing the Cardinal Virtues, very well wrought.

Under the Dome, on the same side stands a Magnificent Monument erected to the Memory of *Henry de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conde*: which Monument *Monsieur Perrault*, who had been his Intendant, out of a generous gratitude, and with a great expence, caused to be raised to the Glory of that Prince. It consists of the four Virtues in Brass as great as the life, upon Pedestals of black Marble; with Bas-reliefs also in Brass representing the renowned actions of that Prince. These last are placed about the Chappel instead of a Balustrade, upon a Foundation of black Marble. On each side of the Overture which serves as a kind of entry are placed two Cupids, one of which holds a Shield in which are the Arms of *Bourbon*, on the other a Table on which is graven this Inscription

HENRICO BORBONIO CONDÆO  
PRIMO REGII SANGUINIS  
PRINCIPI,  
CUIVS COR HIC CONDITUM  
JOHANNIS PERRAULT.  
IN SUPREMA REGIARUM RATIONUM  
CURIA PRÆSES.  
PRINCIPI OLIM A SECRETIS.  
QUÆRENS DE PUBLICA PRIVATAQUE  
JACTURA PARCIUS DOLERE, POSUIT.  
ANNO MDCLXIII.

To Henry of Bourbon, Prince of Conde,  
and first of the Blood-Royal, whose heart is  
here buried,

John Perrault President of his Majesties  
Court of Exchequer and formerly Secretary  
to the Prince, seeking to allay his grief for  
the publick and private loss, erected this  
in the year, 1663.

All the Pieces are of Brass and perfectly well  
wrought, Monsieur *Sarasin* whole Work it is,  
hath in this Monument discovered his excellent  
Genius in designing. Here is inclosed the heart of  
that Generous Prince, which in truth the Fathers  
Jesuits had gained long before his Death. All men  
know what a particular affection the House of  
*Bourbon* have always had for this Society. The Car-  
dinal of *Bourbon*, Uncle of *Henry* the Great was  
the first who established them at *Paris*. He bought  
for them the *Hôtel de Amville* for the sum of  
13000 Livres, which the Receivers of the Abby  
of *St. Germain* advanced, and at his Death he  
left to these Fathers his whole Library which con-  
sisted of very good Books. But, till the Reign  
of *Lewis* the Just they never had but a small  
Chappel, and no very commodious House. That  
great King, whose Piety was extraordinary, be-  
gun their Church as we now see it, and Cardinal  
*de Richelieu* contributed much to its Perfection  
as we have already said. Father *Marlange* Na-  
tive of *Lyons*, of this Society, gave the Design,  
but the Work was carried on by Father *de Rant*, a  
*Lorrainer*

a *Lorrainer*, who cast away many things which were in the first design.

I shall not say any thing here in praise of this Society, to do that were not only to deviate from the Subject of this Book, but it is really an Argument reserved for much more Eloquent Pens than mine. I will only acquaint the Reader that those of this House who are of greatest Fame, are *Father Bourdaloue*, whose Sermons are extremely frequented, and heard with much profit and applause. His true Character is Morality, which he teaches with such Eloquence, so delicate, so lively, and so penetrating, that he does even ravish his Auditors: *Father Girou* in a different way of Preaching is no less famous, and deserves no less praise: *Father Menetrier*, who together with his Learned manner of Preaching, enjoys several other excellent Talents; he hath published a great many Volumes upon the Art of Blazon, which he has reduced to certain Principles infinitely more clear and more Methodical than ever any other Author that writ before him, express'd on this Subject; Not long since he published the Original of Opera's, and he hath promised some other things which no doubt will be received by the Publick, with no less applause than those already Printed: *Father Jourdan* is also of this house, he hath composed the Original of the Royal Family of *France*, consisting of three Volumes in *quarto*, and Printed by *Cramosfi*, in which one may find many particulars touching the French History, which the modern Authors have neglected or not discovered,

In that little place which lies over against this Colledge they have repaired a Fountain, formerly called the Fountain of *Biragues*, upon which this Inscription is graved.

SIC-

*Sicomos laricas & ademptum fontis honorem  
Officio Aediles restituere suo.  
Ob reditum aquarum, 1627.*

---

This Fountain which did dry and useles grow,  
Has now from th' Aediles learnt again to flow.  
For the return of the Water, 1627.

---

### The Rue de la Couture St. Catherine.

In this Street which stands just opposite to the Portal of the Jesuits Church, you see

The Church of St. Catherine, which gives name to the Street. It was built in the Reign of St. Lewis. Here are some Tombs very considerable; that of the Chancellor d'Orgemont, who lived in the Reign of Charles V. and is much spoken of in the History of that Reign; that of the Cardinal of Biragues, Native of Millain, who lies buried near his Wife: he was Chancellor under Charles IX. and Henry III. and very famous for his great Equity and Moderation; he was used to say of himself that he was a Cardinal without a Title, a Priest without a Benefice, and a Chancellor without Seals: to which others did add a Judge without Jurisdiction, and a Magistrate without Authority. He died in the year 1583. aged threescore and fourteen years, his Tomb stands in a Chappel; it is all of Marble very well wrought adorned with Corinthian Pillars and feuillages of Brass gilt. The Chanons Regular of St. Austins Order of the Congregation

of

of *St. Geneviève du Mont* inhabit this House. The Portal of the Church is very pretty, adorned with Architecture like Pilasters, between which are placed several Statues, and Bas-reliefs above, which make a very handsome shew as you enter, though the Rules of Art are not observed, nor the ordinary practice, which forbids the placing of Triglyphs upon a Frize that is supported by Corinthian Pillars. Further on you see

The *Hôtel de Carnavalet*, whose Portal is the Workmanship of the famous *Gougeon*. It is a kind of Bossage with two Bas-reliefs above it. This Work hath been so much adorned by the skilful that the great *Mansard* when employed to finish this Portal, would not touch that which had been begun by such an able Master, he only proceeded to make the second Story to correspond as we see it, but it is not finished neither. The Building on the Court side is adorned with great Figures in demi-relief which are exactly well designed. Near this House is

The *Hôtel de Angoulesme*, whose Architecture is composed of great Corinthian Pilasters, which take up the whole height of the Building, and which are the first of this kind that have been raised in *Paris*, and have served as a Model to some Architects that have copied from hence their Works of this kind that have been since made.

At the end of *St. Catherine's Street* of which we are now speaking, you ought not to forget to see the House of *Monsieur de Ville* an Architect, who has omitted nothing to render the Building pleasing and neat. The Stair-case is on one side of the Court. At the further end of the Garden are five Statues, *Laocoon*, *Hercules*, *Flora*, *Juno*, and *Jupiter*, which are very good Copies.

Copies from those at *Rome*. They were brought from *St. Maude* near *Vincennes*, where *Monfieur Fouquet* had placed them, who was known to be a person very curious in Collecting good things. There are also eight others equal to these which at present remain in a low room in the house and are not yet placed in the Garden. After this digression you ought to return to the *Rue St. Antoine* and view

The *Hôtel de Suilly*, whose Buildings are extreme regular. The Door is set off with Dorick Pillars, over which they have left a Plat-form, partly to make the Court more airy and partly that the apartments may be the more exposed to view. Which apartments are very well furnished and contrived extreme regularly.

The *Nuns of St. Mary* are a little further, and near the *Hôtel de Maïenne*, which makes the Corner of the *Rue du petit Mafé*. Their Church is but small, but one of the neatest in all *Paris*: It is a Dome of reasonable heighth, supported with Corinthian Pilasters making four Arches, the great Altar is placed under the furthestmost Arch, opposite to the Door. The Tabernacle is of exquisite Workmanship, and the Pictures representing the Visitation is of an excellent Master. On Festival days they expose on this Altar a great quantity of rich Plate, and an Ornament in the middle of which is the Portrait of *St. Francis of Salles* their Institutor, set off and adorned with great Pearls. The Quire where the Nuns sing takes up one side, and the Chappel of that Saint the other; the design of this Church being contrived by the famous *Mansard*, cannot chuse but give great satisfaction to the Curious. As you go out from this Church you see

*The Bastille*, which fronts the *Rue St. Antoine*. This is an antient Citadel composed of eight Towers round and very high, and Tarras'd on the top, on which the Prisoners who are used with least Severity are permitted to walk and take the Air. It was built in the Reign of *Charles VI.* in the year 1360. by one *Jacques Aubriot* at that time Prevost of *Paris*. At present it serves for a Prison to those who are Criminals of State. And *Monsieur de Bezeaux* the Governor is obliged to maintain a Company of Soldiers to guard the place.

### The Gate of *St. Antoine*.

This Gate stands on one side of the *Bastille* and leads to the *Faux-bourg St. Antoine*. It was built for *Henry II.* and dedicated to him as a Triumphant Arch. Some years since they have beautified this Gate considerably, in pulling down another old one near this place which caused continual Stops, and in adding to this two other new ones which make the passage much more easie, and give more room for Coaches and Carts to enter. One may see by a small Inscription which is still preserved, that this Building was the Work of *Matezeau*, the worthy Father of him whom we have formerly mentioned, he was a man of extraordinary ability, as we may easily conclude from this Work, which in its kind is one of the finest things that can be seen. The famous *Monsieur Blondel* who had the Care of Ordering all the new Works which have of late been rais'd at

*Paris*



*Paris*, did not think that any thing could be added to its beauty, and was contented only to make a new passage on each side, that that in the middle might be the freer. The handsomest Front looks towards the Suburbs. It is in the manner of Rustick Bossage, with a great Entablement or Cornish of the Dorick Order which runs along all the Work, over which is an Attique. The Statue of the King stands above all, and two small Pyramids on each hand at the utmost edges. On the Attique these Inscriptions are ingraved

## LUDOVICO MAGNO

P R Æ F E C T U S E T Æ D I L E S

A N N. R. S. H. MDCLXXII.

QUOD ORBEM AUXIT, ORNAVITU, LOCUPLETAVIT. P. C.

## To LEWIS the Great.

*The Præfect and Ædiles in the year from the Redemption of the World, MDCLXXII.*

*In memory of his enlarging, adorning and enriching the City, Placed and Consecrated this.*

But that which the Curious esteem more, are two pieces of Sculpture on each side the Arch of the first Work, and certain Figures of the manner of *Jean Goujon* representing Rivers and an-

cient Deities. On that side next the Town they have made the same thing, imitating the Arch-work in the middle of the Gate, which the Architects have found to be so singular and handsome that this here hath given name to all the other Gates that have been built since. Between the three Arches under which we pass, they have placed in Bas-relief a Copy of that Medal which the Town caused to be stamp't for the King, representing his Majesty with this Inscription:

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS FRANCORUM ET  
NAVARRÆ REX. P.P. 1671.

---

*Lewis the Great King of France and Navarre.  
They made it, 1671.*

---

On the Reverse of the Medal, which is placed on the other side, is represented Virtue sitting, and leaning on a Shield on which are the Arms of the Town with this Motto

FELICITAS PUBLICA.

*The Publick happiness.*

And at the Bottom

LUTETIA.

PARIS.

Between

Between the Gate and the Bastion it has been thought necessary to make a *Rampe* or Winding ascent forty eight foot large, to make the access to the Rampart more easie and convenient. At the entry, near the Door of a little neat Garden, is placed the following Inscription, looking two ways. On that side next the *Faux-bourg*,

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS,  
PROMOTIS IMPERII FINIBUS ULTRA  
RHENUM, ALPES, ET PYRENÆOS,  
POMOERIUM HOC, MORE PRISCO, PRO-  
PAGAVIT.  
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXX.

---

*Lewis the Great, having enlarged the Borders of his Empire beyond the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyreneans, has also enlarged this void space about the Walls of the Town, after the ancient manner; in the year from the Redemption of the World MDCLXX.*

---

On that side next the Town you read these Words

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS  
ET VINDICATAS CONJUGIS AUGUSTÆ  
DOTALES URBES  
VALIDA MUNITIONE CINXIT,  
ET HOC VALLUM CIVIUM DELICIIS DE-  
STINARI JUSSIT.  
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXI.

*Lewis the Great has Fortified those Towns  
which he recovered in the Right of his Lady,  
And prepared this Rampart for the Delight  
of the Citizens, in the year from the Re-  
demption of the World MDCLXXI.*

---

The Rampart is planted with four Rows of Trees, which make a very pleasing Walk, and leads to St. Martins Gate. It is composed of one great Ally, and of two counter-Allies; that in the middle is threescore foot, and the other two between eighteen and twenty foot large. The Gate of St. Lewis which was lately new built, stands about the middle of this Rampart, on which Gate you may read this Inscription,

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS

A V O

DIVO LUDOVICO.

ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXXIV.

---

*Lewis the Great to his Ancestor St. Lewis,  
In the year from the Redemption of the  
World MDCLXXIV.*

---

All these Works are of Monsieur Blondel's designing, who also made the Inscriptions.

Without the *Porte St. Antoine*, as you enter into the *Faux-Bourg*, is made a great round *E-splanade*, on which they have placed two great Statues sitting upon Trophies of Arms.

All the *Faux-bourg St. Antoine* consists of three great Streets only, namely the great *Rue Saint Antoine*, which lies in the middle, the *Rue de Charonne*, and the *Rue de Charenton*. In the

the middle Street, which is the fairest, is the new Hospital built for exposed Children. Many pious persons have contributed to this excellent Charity, among others, the Chancellor *de Aligre's* Lady, who hath there an Apartment. The Church and the publick buildings of the House are not yet quite finished.

The Abby of *St. Antoine* is farther on. This Abby gives name to all this Quarter. Many very remarkable Stories are told of the Foundation of this House, but in regard they do not suite with the Gust of this Age, I do not think it proper to insert them here. This Abby began to be built about the year 1193. and was finished in the Reign of *St. Lewis* who was present and assisting at its Dedication, together with Queen *Blanch* of *Castile* his Mother. The Order of *Cistercian* Nuns was here placed by the solicitation of *Odo de Sully* Bishop of *Paris*. The House is extreme numerous and very well Governed. The Abbess is *Madame Molé* of *Champlâtreux*, of one of the most Illustrious Families of the Long Robe, and Daughter of the late Monsieur the first President *Molé*, Keeper of the Seals of *France*. The Church hath in it nothing very considerable unless it be the Tombs of two Princesses, Daughters of *Charles* the sixth, lying on both sides of the great Altar.

As you go into the Street beyond this Abby, is the Manufactory of Looking-glasses, which were formerly brought from *Venice*. But Monsieur *Colbert* observing how great a Treasure this Trade had yearly drawn out of the Kingdom, established this Manufacture, which has had a very happy Success, as indeed all other matters have had which that great Minister hath undertaken. Here is a great number of Workmen, who are conti-

nually employed, some in polishing the Glasses with Sand, others with Emery, and other in making the Bessil. They use no others at present at *Paris*. And these which they make here are as beautiful as those which formerly came from *Venice*, with infinite greater Charges. These Workmen are placed in long Galleries round a great square Court. Which Buildings have all the Conveniencies that are requisite, being raised on purpose for this Manufacture.

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### *The Triumphal Arch.*

Near the place where you see the Triumphal Arch was a magnifick Throne erected for the Queen when she made her Entry in the year 1660. And in regard this place is the highest of all this Quarter, this beautiful Structure is placed here, though it is not yet raised much higher than the Pedestal. One may judge from the Model which is only of Plaster, that it will be when finished one of the most Illustrious Monuments of all *Europe*. It is a great Work, consisting of two Fronts and three open thorow-Passages, between each of which are placed two Corinthian Pillars, in all eight on each side, and two at the ends, or thickness of the Work. Over the *Entablements* or Cornish, are placed great Trophies of Arms with Slaves in Chains. The top of all the Work is flat, in the middle of which is placed a great Pedestal, and thereupon the Kings Statue on Horseback is to be erected. Posterity will learn from the several Ornaments of this Beautiful Structure the glorious Actions of this Kings

Kings Life, which are represented in Medaillons placed in the spaces between the Pillars. This Triumphal Arch will without doubt surpass all those which are to be seen at *Rome* and other parts of *Italy*, the Remains of Antiquity; and we shall see in this more regularity, more design, and more grandeur. The Solidity of the Work will answer the beauty. They make use of the hardest and greatest Stones that can be got, which are joyned in such manner that you cannot perceive where unless you look very closely, and this without cement or any thing like it. In fine, they have forgot nothing whereby to make it one of the Noblest Monuments of this Age.

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### The Chateau or Royal House of Vincennes.

Tho we did not intend in this Description to speak of any of the beautiful houses about *Paris*, yet we must not neglect to say something of *Vincennes* in regard of its near neighbourhood. It is at the further end of that great Alley of Trees, which has been continued from the Triumphal Arch to this place, to serve for a passage hither, and makes a pleasing prospect. The Building is exactly square, compassed about with a Moat very deep. It has several Towers of great height but one higher than the rest called the *Donjon*. The first Founder of this House was *Philip Augustus*, who also made the Park about it, in which he put a great number of Deer, sent him by *Henry King of England* from *Normandy* which he then possessed. *Philip of Valois* and King *John* his Son continued the Work, but it was not finished.

till the Reign of *Charles V.* called the Wise, which put it into the condition as it now is. There have been several very considerable additions made, and the Court hath often resided here for a long time together. The two great Wings of Modern Building on the Park side, are of Dorick Pilasters and were designed by *Monsieur du Vau.*

They are Magnificent both without and within, and shew very great; but that which is most remarkable is the great Gate that leads to the Park, of the same Order, together with the Statues that stand on each side which are very beautiful. The Chappel was founded by *Charles V.* and the Body of *Monsieur the Cardinal Mazarin*, who died here, is repositied in this Chappel, till that of the Colledge of the four Nations be finished, in which will be raised a Monument for him, as he has ordered in his Will. You ought to take particular notice of the curious Windows in this Chappel, they being highly esteemed, in regard neither *Italy* nor any other parts elsewhere can equal them. Many Kings have made their abode here. *St. Lewis* who used oftentimes to devote himself of the State and press of his Attendants at Court, that he might have the greater freedom to exercise his Piety, would here pass his days of retreat. It is said that not long ago there was remaining in the Park a great old Oak, under which this good Prince was used to hear their Complaints who resorted to him for Justice; and that he himself would use to send abroad his Heralds about the Country, to call in all such who had any need of his Authority against the oppression of great men. And thus much hath been already well observed by a learned Preacher in an Eloquent



Eloquent Panegyrick which he made on the Feast day of this Saint, in the Church of the *Grands Jezuïtes*, dedicated to him.

At the entrance into the Park is the *Menagerie* or place where they keep several sorts of Wild Beasts, which oftentimes they cause to fight together in a Court in which are Galleries that serve the Spectators to stand in and see without danger. Behind the *Menagerie* over against one of the Park Gates, are the Nuns of *S. Maud*, which Nuns were formerly at *la Sauffaie* beyond the *Ville-Juif*. This House did once belong to Monsieur *Fouquet*.

This is all you can see on this side: as you return into the *Faux-bourg*, you may take a walk in the Garden of the *Piquepuces*, which is among the first Houses you come at. Here are some Grottoes of Shell-work, not ill wrought. In their Refectory you will see some Pictures of Monsieur *le Brun*. This Convent is one of the most pleasing and neatest of *Paris*, tho' it be but of this last Age. On the same side as you go on towards the Town you pass before *Rambouillet*, whose Gardens are extremely pleasant, composed of several Walks of *Canomile*, and a great *Parterre*, in the midst of which is a Fountain.

Near *Reuilly* stands the house of Monsieur *de Chantelou*, *Maistre d'Hôtel* to the King, who has the best Pieces of *Poussin* that are to be seen, among others the seven Sacraments of which there are so many Copies, and which the *Sieur Pesne* hath etched. All knowing men agree, without contradiction, that these Pieces are the best Paintings and the best designed things of the whole World, if we except the Works of some *Italian Masters*.

On

On the other side of the *Faux-bourg* you ought to view the house of the *Sieur Titon* the King's Secretary, in the *Rue de Montreuil*: It is one of the finest you can see, whose Master being rich and of a delicate Gust, one cannot but imagine that nothing can be there wanting; and in truth it is very pleasant. Both on the Court-side and that next the Garden the Fronts are very Beautiful.

In the *Rue de Charonne* you will see also another which belongs to *Monsieur de Folville*, who caused it to be built very lately. It is flat Roof'd after the *Italian* manner, with Vases and Statues over the Cornishes. It is a kind of great Pavilion with four Fronts. In the middle of this Building is a Hall that opens to all the four sides, and parts the whole into four Divisions. The Beauty of the Buildings is equal on the Garden, and on that of the Court. The Garden is great enough and very carefully kept. Strangers ought not to neglect to see these two houses, for it is certain they can hardly see finer, and where the beauties of Modern Architecture have been observed with more care and Judgment. And this is all that is more than ordinarily curious to be observed in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*.

The first thing you see as you re-enter into the Town is the *Arsenal*, where you have a very handfom Garden, with a long Ally or walk of Trees which runs all along the Ditch. Near the *Mai* there are some apartments handfom enough which extend along the very spacious Courts, whose Prospect is upon the River. Among others, the great Hall is adorned with a Plafond, or Ceiling, of *Monsieur Mignard's* Work. The Duke of *Lude* at present enjoys these Lodgings, as great Master of the Artillery of *France*. Formerly they

they cast the Ordnance here in the Arsenal, but at present, it is done in the Frontier Towns, because of the proximity of those places where they are to be employed. Over the Gate are these two Verses.

*Ætna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat,  
Tela Giganteos debellatura furores.*

---

This *Ætna* does to Henry Thunder yield,  
With which the Gyants that rebel, are quell'd.

---

The *Hôtel de l' Ediguieres* is in the *Rüe de la Cerisaie* which leads to one of the Arsenal Gates. You ought not to neglect to see the magnificent Furniture in that House; it is not long since they had here the best Pictures of the Kingdom, which the late Duke de l' *Ediguieres* had collected with much care and Judgment, but they are now, since his Death, dispersed into other hands.

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### • The Celestins.

Formerly this Convent belonged to the *Carmelites* of the *Place-Maubert*, and these *Celestins* did then inhabit where they now are. But they desiring to be nearer the University, left this place in exchange with the *Celestins*. The first Founder was a Burgess of *Paris* named *Jacques Marcel*, who in the year 1318. bought the place which the *Carmelites* had left, for the sum of 500 Livers, and gave it to the *Celestins*. Charles V. surnamed

furnamed the Wise, augmented the Foundation very much, and built their Church as we see it at present, himself laying the first Stone. Nor did this King stop here, he gave them also considerable Rents, which have been since that time augmented by other Donations which have been made to them by several great Lords, more especially by *Lewis Duke of Orleans*, Brother of *Charles V.* who was Assassinated by the Duke of *Burgundy* his Cousin-German, as he came out of the Palace of *Isabel of Bavaria* his Sister-in-law. that Prince had a very particular affection for these Fathers, and did them more good Offices than any other Person ever did since their Foundation. After his death his Body was brought to their Church, and was interred in a Chappel which he had caused to be built for himself and his Family. Before we enter into this Church we ought to pass through the little Cloister, which is exactly square, and built very neatly. It is all Vaulted and adorned with Sculpture. The Pillars that support the Arches have their Capitals extremely well wrought. This is a Work of the last Age, and had it been done in this it would have cost much more than it did, for it is said that the whole expence did not exceed 29000 Francs. In one corner of this Cloister you ought to observe the Epitaph of *Anthony Perez*, Secretary to *Philip the Second King of Spain*, who being fallen into disgrace with his Master came for refuge into *France*, where he led a private life. And dying at *Paris* in the year 1611. he was interred in this place. His Epitaph is as follow:

*Hic jacet Illust. D. Anthonius Perez olim Philippi Secundo Hispaniorum Regi à Secretariis consiliis. Cujus odium male auspiciationem effugiens, ad Henricum Quartum Galliarum Regem invidiosissimum se contulit, cujusq; beneficentiam expertus est, demum Parisiis diem clausit, An. S. MDCXI.*

---

Here lies the Illustrious *Anthony Perez*, formerly Secretary to *Philip II.* King of Spain. To avoid whose unhappy displeasure, he betook himself to *Henry IV.* the most potent King of France, by whom he was received into favour, and at length ended his days at Paris, in the year of Salvation MDCXI.

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The Church belonging to these Fathers is all Gothick and hath nothing Curious in relation to its Structure. The Altar is not much better adorned: yet on the Festival days they expose here very rich Ornaments of an ancient sort of Stuff of Gold and Silver Embroidered, by whose Beauty we may perceive that in the Ages past they had very industrious Artists, and such who had a delicate Gust in these matters. The Kings Secretaries hold their Confraternity in this Church. Their Company is one of the famousest that is, as well for the number of considerable persons that compose it, as the great Priviledges which their Office gives them, one of the fairest of which is the Title of Nobility. They have a black Pall, the richest that is to be seen; made by an *Italian* whom Cardinal *Mazarin* caused to come into this

this Kingdom expressly, to design the Embroidery which he intended to make. This Pall is of black Velvet with a great Cross of Silver, and Cartouches about the edges, in which there are several devises delicately wrought.

You ought next to see the Tombs which are in the *Chapelle de Orleans*. As you go in, on the left hand you may observe a great twisted Pillar, of white Marble, adorned with *Feuillages* and Mouldings let into the Work, as is also the Capital which is of the Composite Order; Over which is placed an Urn of Brass, and in that the heart of the Constable *Anne de Montmorency*, who died gloriously of his Wounds, received at the Batel of *St Dennis*, which he fought against the *Hugonots* on the fourteenth of November in the year 1567. This brave Lord received six several Wounds, of which the last only was mortal. It is reported of him that being in the Agony of Death, a Cordelier exhorting him to his last Duties with something too much Violence and Importunity, he desired him to permit him to rest a little, saying that he had not lived fourscore years, and not yet learnt what it was to die one quarter of an hour. His Funeral Pomp was Magnificent, and equal to that of Kings, his Effigies being carried as is customary at the Obsequies of Kings or their Children. This beautiful Pillar is erected upon a Pedestal of red Marble, and set off with three Statues of Brass representing three Virtues. The Sword Royal of which the Constable hath the Charge with the other Marquess of that Dignity are also here represented in Marble. You may here read certain Inscriptions in French Verse, which at that time were much esteemed, but I have omitted to insert them in this Work, they being

being not at all of the Gust of this Age. This Monument is one of the most beautiful and singular that is to be seen, the work of the Pillar is exquisite, and it is said that the Sculptor was more than fifteen years in making it. The Body of this great Constable is in the Church of *Montmorency*, four Leagues from *Paris*, where hath been raised for him one of the stateliest Mausoleums of all the Kingdom, of which we may say more hereafter.

In the middle of this Chappel stands the Tomb of the Duke of *Orleans*, for whom it was particularly erected. It hath nothing magnificent; only the representation of four persons in cumbent postures, namely of *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, who was murdered; and of *Valentine* his Wife, who died two years after her Husband of Grief and Sorrow, having done her utmost endeavours to be revenged upon the Duke of *Burgundy* for his Treachery, by drawing into her quarrel the Dauphin *Charles*, tho against his own Mother, and the Parliament who cited the Duke to appear personally before them. The Clergy and the University did commiserate her Sorrows, and did their endeavours, tho unsuccessfully, to comfort her. *France* is obliged to this Princess for that incontestable Right she hath to the Dutchy of *Millain*, which she brought by her Marriage with the Duke of *Orleans*, from whom *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. descended. She was daughter of *John Galeas* Duke of *Millain*, who left two Sons, but both dying without issue Male, this Princess became Presumptive Heir to that Dutchy. Near her Statue are engraved these Verses,

*Que*

*Qua mulier Ducis Insubrii pulcherrima proles;  
Fus Mediolani, Sceptraque dote dedit.*

---

The Heirefs here of *Millains* Duke you have,  
Who for her Dowry the whole Dutchy gave.

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The two other Figures lying on each side upon this Tomb are, that of *Charles* Duke of *Orleans* eldest Son of him we mentioned before, and Father of *Lewis XII.* and that of *Philsp* Earl of *Vertus*, his Brother, who died unmarried. All these four Figures are of Marble, and were caused to be made by the pious care of *Lewis XII.* who for the mildness of his Reign and the great favour and love which he had for his Subjects does merit to be called *the Father of his People*, a Title the more illustrious, by reason that the Emperor *Augustus* and the greatest Kings of the Earth were ambitious to deserve it. At one end of this Tomb, next the Altar, is placed the heart of *Henry II.* in an Urn of Brass gilt, held up by three Vertues upon their heads, which Statues are of Marble, and the best sort of *Germain Pilon's* Work. Men of Judgment admire this Piece for the Beauty of the Design. And it is said that a curious Person of the last Age offered to give for it 10000 Crowns and a Copy of the same to be made as exactly as could be and placed in the Room. The Pedestal of these three Figures, which properly speaking are but one, is triangular like a *Tripos*. They are as big as the Life, of one Block of Marble; and hold together by the hands. Their Drapery and the air of their heads, is admirable. One may easily perceive by this that



that the past age did equal ours in delicate Workmanship, and Beauty of Design.

At the other end is the heart of *Francis II.* on a high Pillar of white Marble. Flames seem to issue out at the top, about this Pillar are three Cupids with their Torches reverst and extinguished. This is raised upon a Pedestal of Porphyry, on the sides of which are certain Inscriptions, among others one that says that this King married *Mary Stuart*, who was beheaded in *England* through the Jealousie of *Elizabeth*. He died at *Orleans*, Decemb. 10. 1560. being but sixteen years of Age. The heart of *Charles IX.* his Brother, who died at *Vincennes* on *Whit-sunday* in the year 1572. is also in the same Monument.

Along the Wall on the right hand is the Tomb of a Princess, who was sister to *Valentine* of *Milain*; that of the Admiral *Chabot*, the Workmanship of *Paul Ponce*, whose Labours are mightily esteemed; and that of one of the Princes of the House of *Roban*. These two last Tombs tho' of a different sort, are very beautiful, and the Effigies of those who are there interred are well designed. Near the door which leads out of this Chappel into the Nave of the Church, stands a great Pillar of white Marble full of Cyphers and Sculptures, and belongs to the illustrious House of *Cossé-Brissac*, as appears by the Epitaph. It was raised for *Timoleon de Cossé-Brissac*. But that which is most remarkable in this Chappel, and that which strikes the eye with most surprize, is the Curious Pyramid belonging to the house of *Longueville*, the Workman-ship of *Monfieur de Anguierre*, in which are the hearts of several persons of that illustrious Family, it is adorned with Trophies and accompanied with four Vertues of  
White

White Marble. On the Pedestal are two Bas-reliefs gilt over, representing two of the most remarkable Actions of the Duke of *Longueville*, for whom this Monument was erected at a very considerable expence. You ought to observe the Picture over the Altar, it being done by *Francis Saluzati*, a *Boulonois*, who was a famous Painter, and whose Works are much sought after in *Italy*. Behind this Chappel is another little one, which Monsieur the Marquess of *Rostaing* caused to be built, but in it there is nothing to invite the Curious. In the Nave of this Church is a Tomb belonging to the Ancestors of the Duke of *Gesvres*, where you will see some Statues of Marble, kneeling, in the habits of that Age, very well wrought, but more especially that of the Duke of *Tremes*, his Father. In one of the Chappels is the Monument of Monsieur *de la Tremouille*, and over against that the Tomb of Monsieur *Zamet*, Bishop of *Langres*, on one side of which you may see the Monument of *Carolus Magnus*; he is represented sitting and leaning his head on his left arm. This is the Work of *Paul Ponce* a famous Sculptor, as we have already said. In that Chappel where you see the Tomb of the Duke *de la Tremouille*, there is over the Altar a very curious piece of a *Magdelain* done by *Mignard*, Nephew of *Peter Mignard* whom we have formerly mentioned.

In the house it self there is nothing of Curiosity. These Fathers have begun a great Building of late time, which is now almost finished, wherein they will be extreme conveniently lodged. Their Gardens are handsom enough, in one of which near the Vineyard, you may see a Grotto of Shell-work, which is committed to the care  
of

of one of the younger Monks. The Cabinet of Father *Augereau*, in the little Garden adjoyning, deserves to be seen; there are some good Pictures, and curious Prints. This Father is very skilfull in these matters, but he hath not the opportunity of making any great Collection. These Monks are very regular, and never eat any flesh, unless they be sick, or happen to be above two leagues from home. They observe much the same Rule with the *Cistercians*, being a branch of that Order.

Near this, on the edg of the River is the *Hôtel de Fieuber* belonging to Monsieur *Fieuber*, Counsellor of State in Ordinary, and Chancellor to the deceased Queen. He caused it to be built about three or four years ago. One can hardly desire a neater house than this both within and without. The Stair-case is very light and adorned with Busts between the Windows. The apartments are contrived in *enfilade* as the mode is at present; on one side they look into the Garden, and on the other side upon the River. The Furniture is of the same neatness, as well in the Rooms above Stairs as below. The great piece of Perspective on the adjoyning wall is very fine; it is painted in *Fresco* with a great deal of fancy. It represents a Building composed of two great Arches, between which are some Pillars and a Statue of an Hero between them. Over all there is a Sun-dial, about which are placed several Figures, among others a Woman pulling Feathers out of a Cock's tail to point out the hours upon a Tablet, and Time over her head seems to approve the Action. All the Work keeps its Colours very well, which is not usual in Paintings exposed to the injuries of the Air, which last but a short time,

time, especially in *Paris* where the Air is very moist in Winter, and the dringess of the Summer very great, in such sort that it is difficult for any Plaister to defend it self against these extremities. This is the Work of Monsieur *Rousseau*, who did that at Monsieur *Pouange's*.

In the same Row you have the *Hôtel de la Ville*, whose entrance is but dark, yet is the inside capacious and convenient enough.

The Church of *St. Paul* which is the Parish Church of this Quarter, is in the Street that runs along near the last mentioned Hôtel. Formerly this Church was the Parish Church of the Kings house while the Court remained at the *Palais des Tournelles*. It was built, as is to be seen, in the Reign of *Charles VI*.

As you go towards the Isle of *Nostre-Dame* you come again to the Convent of the Nuns of the *Ave-Maria* in the *Rue des Barrières*. They are of *St. Clares* Order. *St. Lewis* had formerly placed in this house certain *Beguines*, which were Nuns of the Order of *St. Begue*, a *Fleming* by extraction. They wore a Coif that hid almost all their Face, But in the Reign of *Lewis XI*, Queen *Charlotte* introduced the third Order of *St. Francis*, with the Reform, and her Son King *Charles VIII*. built for the Friars, the house adjoining, separated only by the passage that leads to the Church. There is not in all *Paris* any Convent of Nuns who live more austere than these. They never eat any Flesh, nor wear any Linnen, and besides that, they rise at midnight, and go continually barefoot without Sandals or Stockings, with a strict observance of a perpetual Silence. Nor can we find in any Convent a greater Stock of Virtue, and more disesteem and neglect of secular affairs

affairs. These good Nuns never think of the World but when they pray to God to forgive the disorders which are committed in it. And as they have no other Subsistence than by Alms, so have they no other trust than to the Divine Providence, which is never wanting; *Paris* containing so great a number of Pious People, by whose Charity they are maintained. Seldom or never are any permitted to speak with them; so that in the midst of *Paris* they are as much retired from the World as if in the darkest solitude. On this account you very rarely see any Coaches at their Gate. At such times as they are obliged to speak to their nearest Relations, it must be in the Church, they having not throughout their whole house any other *Parloir* or speaking Room. The Tomb of the illustrious Ancestors of Monsieur the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*, who have been concerned with honour in the greatest Employments, stands in a Chappel belonging to this Church.

A little further is the *Hôtel de Sens* with an old Gothick Gate but handsom enough. Formerly the Arch-Bishops of that City, who were Metropolitans of *Paris*, resided here. But under the Pontificate of *Urban VIII.* *Paris* having been dismembred from that Arch-Bishoprick, this Hotel hath been since let out to several particular persons who pay their Rents to the Arch-Bishop of *Sens*.

After this you pass over the Bridge called *Pont-Marie*, to go into the *Isle de Notre-Dame*. Observe as you go that this Bridge is not so full of Houses as it might be, in regard that in *March* 1657. the River being extraordinarily overflown, it carried away two Arches in the night time, to a very great loss both of Persons and Goods,  
which

which perished miserably. This Bridge took its name from the undertaker of the Work in the year 1614. who was called *Marie*.

### The Isle of *Nostre-Dame*.

The Isle of *Nostre-Dame* takes its name from the Church of *Paris* to which it belongs as part of their Estate. All the houses which we see there at present are the work of this Age. It was formerly a Meadow ground where people of all sorts used to walk to take the Air, in the middle of which place stood a small Chappel Dedicated to *St. Lewis*. At present it is all compassed about with a Key of Free-stone very firm, and filled with very handsom houses, among which there are some most magnifick, and which may be compared with the most beautiful Palaces; especially those which are situated at the corner on the East side, where the *Seine* divides it self into two Arms to make the Isle. The Streets are strait, and all end upon the edge of the River.

The first house which ought to be observed on the side of *Pont-Marie*, is that of Monsieur de *Grand-Maison*, which appears to be solidly built, and whose inside is extreme handsom. As you pass further, you come to the house of Monsieur *Lambert de Terigny* President of the Chamber of Accounts, whose chief Entrance is from the *Rue St. Louis* which crosses the Isle from one end to the other. This House is magnifick in all its parts, the Gate is great and high, and the Locksmiths Work is very extraordinary. But this is not that which is most observable. The four  
sides

sides of the Court are adorned each with a Front of admirable Buildings set off with great Ionick Pilasters, which reach from the Ground to the top of the Fabrick, with Vases upon the tops. The Staircase is placed at the bottom of the Court, with two Ranks of Pillars, directly over which the light falls full upon the Steps, without the least obstacle. The first Apartment is composed of several Chambers one beyond another, from all which you have a delicate prospect upon the River on the Garden side in such sort that in a clear day one may see six or seven Leagues into the Country, which is a very considerable pleasure. In these Apartments you may see some Cieling-pieces of the best sort of Painting, especially in the last Chamber, which is all of *le Sueur's* work, who in an age but very little advanced gave great hopes in time to equal the best Painters of *Italy*, as one may perceive by the last Pictures which he made. Those things of his which are to be seen in this house are the best that ever he did, chiefly the Paintings in the *Alcove* representing the Muses in a Consort of Musick, the Cieling-piece is almost of equal Beauty. The Moveables of this Apartment are extreme rich. From thence you ought to go into the Gallery which is on the same Floor. All that is devised ordinarily to adorn the fairest Galleries may be found in this, gilding upon Sculpture curiously wrought, with a Ceiling enriched with Pictures of the best Masters, among which are several of *le Sueur*, of whom I spoke before, which one may easily distinguish from the rest, although those which are not of his hand are not however to be neglected, being very well painted.

ed. The door, by which you enter into this Gallery, is sustained on the inside with two Corinthian Pillars all over gilt, the sides are almost of the same fashion, with Passages and Pilasters of the same Order, between which are placed Bells of Marble upon Tables of the same; the end of the Room does determine in a little Terrace in manner of a Balcony, which commands all over the River. The Apartments below are not so well adorned, tho they also have their Beauties. In the Garden are to be seen some Statues handsome enough. And you ought not to forget to see the Orangerie, which in Winter is in a Hall, where one may walk about very conveniently. Near to which place there is another, separated only by a great partition that is glased, through which one has the pleasure in the midst of Winter to see the Vertue of the Orange-trees. The face of the house on the Garden side is of the same Symmetry and Order of Building with that in the Court, which thing gives this house an air of grandeur at a great distance, and which shews extremely fine as one comes to *Paris* by Water from *Charenton*. Near this is

The house of Monsieur de Bretonvilliers, another President in the Chamber of Accounts. This house is yet better situated than that of which I have been speaking, in regard it stands upon the very point of the Isle, and the River is on both sides of it. It is also much more great and spacious. The Masonry tho it be of no set Order of Architecture because of the many Ornaments that are there placed, is notwithstanding extreme handsome to the eye. The Stair-case is on the left hand in one of the Corners of the Court:



Court: built with much solidity as is all the rest of the house; there has been no sparing of Vaults in those places where there appeared any occasion. This house is truly great and contains in it all things necessary for the entertainment of a great Lord. The outward Court is parted from the rest in such manner as it cannot cause the least inconvenience. As to the beauty and delights of the inside they are more considerable than that of which I treated last, in regard its Prospect is farther extended; and that it seems from the Windows of this House that all the Boats that come continually to *Paris*, are coming to land at its door, and here it is that they separate on the one side or the other, to go either to the *Port St. Paul* or to the *Port de la Tournelle*, where usually they unload their Burthens. The movables are magnifick; consisting of Beds most richly embroidered, Chenets, Tables, Sconces, Looking-glasses, and Ornaments for the Chimneys of Goldsmiths work, of Tapistry heightened with Gold and Silver; all things are there in abundance. The Pictures are also of the best sort, since they are of *Monsieur le Bruns* hand, who is at present the chief Painter of the Kingdom. The Gallery which is on the left hand is all of his Work, the sides of which, instead of Wainscot are covered with Paintings in fresco, such as employ the Curious a long time in beholding them, who take a mighty pleasure to discover in these pieces that which they usually seek for in *Italy* with so much concern and pains. The Apartments below Stairs are very pleasant. There are Baths, and a Hall extreme convenient for Summer, by reason of that fresh air which is there gathered. In fine,

nothing is wanting in this house, and one may find there all the conveniences that can be desired of what sort soever; he who caused it to be built having not spared the greatest of expenses to render it such as it is.

Leaving this house we ought to pass along the Key called *Quay Dauphin*, otherwise, the Key of Balcones, almost all the Houses that are built here having Balcones before the Window, among the rest one ought to be observed more especially, which is that in which at present dwells Monsieur the Abbot of *St. Croix*, Master of Requests, it was built with much care, by the deceased Monsieur *Heffelin*, who was one of the most curious persons of his time, and it was designed by the *Sieur le Veau*. The Front is of a very handsom design, without crowding in of insignificant Ornaments. And on the inside there are very beautiful Ceilings, with Chimney-pieces of the best sort of Workmanship. The Court is in truth a little too obscure, but this defect is advantageously repaired by the Symmetry of the Building on that side, and by the curious prospect from thence.

Near this is the house of Monsieur *Roulier*, the Stair-case of which is extreme handsom, it is supported with Ionick Pillars and adorned with Bas-reliefs. The face on the side of the Court is embellished with Architecture handsom to perfection. It was built by Monsieur *de Alisi*. Having seen this House we ought next to go to

The Church of *St. Lewis*, tho it be not yet finished. That which is begun is of a very fine sort of Architecture. - The Porta is supported with Dorick Pillars. And when this Church is completed it will deserve to be compared to the best  
of

of the kind, for the design and regularity with which it is carried on. The *Sieur du Van* gave the first design. • M. *Champagne* an able Painter, being Churchwarden, hath the care of the Ornaments of the Architecture there, and Monsieur *le Duc* hath carried on the Work in such manner as we now see it.

Leaving the *Ile Notre-Dame* we go over the Bridge *de la Tournelle*, built of Free-stone, after the same Model with that of *Pont-Neuf*; it hath two ways raised on each side, for the conveniency of those that walk over on foot. As you pass forward you see on the left hand

St. *Bernard's* Gate, embellished also some years since, after the designs of Monsieur *Blondel*: on each side are placed great Bas-reliefs that fill up both the Fronts. On that side that faces the Town the King is represented pouring out plenty upon his Subjects; and on the Attique over head, we read this Inscription

LUDOVICO MAGNO ABUNDANTIA  
PARTA.

PRÆF. ET ÆDIL. PONI C C.

ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXX.

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To LEWIS the Great

For the great plenty, the Præfect and  
Ædiles caused this to be erected in the year  
from the Redemption of the World, 1670.

On the other side which fronts the *Faux-bourg* the King is represented Apparelled in manner of the Ancient Gods, holding the Helm of a great Ship under full Sail, with this Inscription,

LUDOVICI PROVIDENTIÆ MAGNI PRÆF.  
ET ÆDIL. PONI C.C.  
ANN. R. S. H. MDCLXX.

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*To the Providence of Lewis the Great, The Præfect and Ædiles caused this to be erected in the year from the Redemption of the World, 1670.*

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Along the River side among the Wharfs and Wood-yards, there is one House of a private Person very handsomly built. It is composed of two Pavilions or Arms, with the main building in the middle in which the Stair-case is placed that communicates to both ends. The house hath a very good face on the Court-side, and looks towards the Fields, which renders the Prospect extreme pleasing. The Apartments are very commodious and adorned with Wainscot gilt, and Marbled of divers colours. This House is the handsomest of all this Quarter.

By the Street called *Rue de Seine* which passes close to the Walls of this House, you may go to

## St. Victor's.

This is a famous Abby of Canons regular of the Order of *St. Augustin*, of which *Monfieur de Coiflin*, Bishop of *Orleans*, chief Almoner to the King, and Brother of the Duke of *Coiflin*, is Abbot. This Abby is very ancient, of such Antiquity that we are not well assured of the time of its first Foundation. We know only that King *Lewis* the Gros in the year 1113. caused a great Church to be built in this place, where was before but a very little Chappel: and we read in the Church-History of *Paris*, that *Thomas de Champeaux* Canon of *Nostre-Dame*, and a famous Professor of Theology, having a difference with one of his Disciples named *Abaillard*, retired with some of his Scholars to a place near the little Chappel of *St. Victor*, and that he took the habit of a Chanon-Regular, which possibly might be the Original of this Abby, which from that time did always encrease more and more. This happened about the year 1105. The Quarrel between this *Thomas de Champeaux* and the said *Abaillard* is much spoken of in the Histories of that time, and there are many very remarkable passages in it which notwithstanding are not proper to be reported in this Work.

That which is the most curious thing to be seen in this Abby is the Library, which is very numerous and full of the best sort of Books that can be met with. There are also Manuscripts in the great Cabinet at the further end. It hath been considerably augmented by *Monfieur Bou-*  
H. 4
chet,

chet, Counsellor in the Parliament, on condition that it be publick for all sorts of Persons oftener than it was before, which has made it of mighty advantage and wonderfully frequented by the Studious, who may come three times a Week, *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, and remain there all day long if they please. It is the only Library of all *Paris* that is open in this manner, but we hope in time there will be others in that City that will yield the like profit. In the other parts of this house we find nothing very curious. There is in the Church here great Devotion to our Lady of Succour, and to *St. Clair*, Bishop of *Autun*, who is invoked for sore Eyes. Among the Monks of *St. Victor* there are many Learned Persons, some of which are *Monfieur de Santeuil*, almost the only man in *France* who understands to make Inscriptions in Verse for publick Monuments, he is of an extraordinary ability in this Science and all things of this nature which we see come from him, are intirely fine. *Hugh* of *St. Victor* a famous Divine was also of this house.

After you have seen the Abby of *St. Victor* you ought to go to the Kings Garden; in the way thither you pass by

The Hospital of Pity, which is a Limb of the great Hospital general; in which they harbour a great number of young Boys and Girls, whom they imploy in divers sorts of Work, more especially the Girls who make Point of *France*, from which the House does easily draw a Profit sufficient to maintaian them.

*The Kings Garden.*

This Garden is filled with nothing but Medicinal Plants of most choice sorts, which are there nourished and looked after at the Kings Charges. Certain Months in the Year, here are *Botanick Lectures*, to the hearing of which any one may be admitted freely. There is a Doctor of *Pyhsick* who hath a Sallary for this purpose, and who is ordinarily more eminent than the rest for his Learning. This Lecture is made at six of the Clock in the morning, in those parts of the Garden where the several *Simples* grow. One ought to observe that half this Garden is taken up by a Mount or eminent Ground, round which they have made an Ally which mounts about it in a Spiral Line, which Ally has on the outward edge a Palisade of Bushes, on the top of this Mount is an *Accacias* from whence you have a Prospect over the River and *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*. On the left hand as you come into the Court, is a Laboratory, where they also work publickly in *Chymistry* during certain months in the year. The Compositions which they make there are given freely to such poor that need 'em.

But that which is the greatest Curiosity of all is the Cabinet of *Monseigneur du Vernay* one of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and one of the prime Men of the Kingdom for Dissections and Anatomy. Few People ever made a farther progress than he in this sort of operation, in which he hath made a great number of Discoveries, that

have gained him a mighty Reputation. In Winter he reads publickly in the great Hall, which is contrived in manner of an Amphitheatre, that may contain abundance of People. Monsieur *Daguin* the Kings chief Physitian hath the oversight and the administration of this Garden; he appoints the Doctors in Physick and Chirurgery who read the Lectures of Chymistry and Dissection, and he hath a Pension from the King for this purpose. The Superintendant of the Buildings is the absolute Master here, and it is under his Authority that all these things are transacted. Leaving this place you may go to

The Hospital-general; altho for delicate people it is no very pleasing object to see the poor, yet it is a curious thing, and surprising at the same time, to see so great a number of all sorts and ages, whose miseries are eased with so much care and Charity, that nothing is wanting to them but only Liberty. This great Building which contains in it more than six thousand persons, appears as you come in like a little Town, by reason of the quantity and diversity of the houses, although it be all the Work of this age, and all the poor People that are in it are maintained upon Charity only. The Church was built not above seven or eight years ago: It is of a very peculiar design; a great Dome of eight Angles raised upon Arches, against each of which are placed eight Naves or spaces to contain all the poor people. The Altar is contrived just in the middle under the Dome, so that it may be seen on eight sides for the conveniency of all. There is nothing magnificent in the Work, except only the Portico by which people enter from abroad, which is supported



ported by certain Ionick Pillars, over which is placed a small Attick, but this is of no extraordinary relish however. On the two sides of this Entrance are placed two Pavilions where are lodged the Ecclesiasticks who serve the Chappel, and administer the Sacraments to the poor People. It is observable that they imploy here all the young girls of the Hospital, who are very numerous, in making point of *France*, some embroider, others make the Loops, others the Ground, which causes much work to be dispatched by their hands in a little time, of which is made a considerable income. The first President *de Bellièvre* was one of those who were most active in the Foundation of this great Hospital, which at that time was thought incredible; and this was done on the account of that excessive number of Poor which were continually about the Streets and Churches of *Paris*, to the great incommodity of the Publick. In the mean time this Illustrious Magistrate being assisted by the Cardinal *Mazarin*, the Dutcheſs of *Aiguillon*, and some others, persons of Authority, accomplished his design, and caused all those to be shut up in this Hospital who were found begging, or who were not able to get their Living.

Almost over against the Gate of this Hospital, in a large place, is kept the Horse-Market on the *Wednesday* and *Friday* in every Week.

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*Les Gobelins.*

This House is almost behind the *Faux-bourg* of Saint *Marcel*. Here it is that the Curious ought to apply themselves with their utmost diligence to observe all the Rarities that are to be seen in this place, in regard there is no part of *Europe* that produces so many. But to give you a juster Idea, I shall make a Description.

First of all, it is not unuseful to observe that this place has been always inhabited by excellent Artists: and that heretofore it was employed by the famous Dyers of Wood, the first of which was one *Giles Goblin*, who, as report says, found out the secret of dying the best Scarlet, or at least that he first brought it to *Paris*, from whence it comes that ever since it hath been called Scarlet *des Gobelins*. This House hath still kept the old name as well as the little River that runs behind it, which Water hath a peculiar Virtue for the dying of this Colour, and before that time it was called the River of *Bieure*. The Dutch have made it their utmost endeavour to discover this secret, but they could never do it with all their industry and expence, however they come pretty near, but they cannot arrive to that Degree of perfection, which our Dyers have in making this Beautiful colour, which makes so great a Merchandize through all *Europe*, nay in a manner through the whole World; for much goes into the *Indies* and *America*. But not to say more of this house and River called the *Gobelins*, let us now speak

ſpeak of the things that are there to be ſeen. It is to be obſerved that all the Artiſts that work here are employed only for the King, and that their Works which they perform here are for the Decoration and Ornament of the Royal Palaces. Some years ſince the number of the Workmen was much greater than at preſent; but the prodigious quantity of Work which they did is the occaſion that they are now much retrenched, in regard the Repositories where the Kings moveables are kept are ſufficiently filled, in ſuch ſort that one may ſay at this time there is no Prince in *Europe* that hath more Goldſmiths work or Tapiftry.

The firſt thing that is to be viewed are the Pictures, which are, in a manner, all of the hand of famous *Monſieur le Brun*, the ableſt Painter of *France*, and whoſe Works are ſo much ſought after and admired by all thoſe who are ſkilled in Painting. As a reward for whoſe great pains which he is continually engaged in, and for the Emulation of thoſe who have any Genius in deſigning, the King hath been pleaſed not only to give him large Penſions, to declare him Overſeer of all the Works in Painting and Sculpture which are done for him, and to name him Director of the Academy-Royal of Painting, but he hath alſo ennobled him by his Letters Patents. The Principal Pieces of this excellent Maſter are at *Verſailles*. The great Stair-caſe is almoſt all of his hand, and he is working at preſent in the great Gallery, which takes up all that ſide that looks upon the Garden. In the *Louvre* there are alſo divers Cieling-pieces of his deſign. In the Church of *Nôtre-dame* are two Pieces, one repreſents the Martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, the other the

the Crucifying of *St. Peter*, both which Pieces are in the Quire on each side of the high Altar, and which one may easily distinguish from other Pictures, at the *Carmolites* in the *Faux-bourg St. Jacques*. The second great Piece which represents a *Magdelain* at the feet of our Saviour in the Hou'e of *Simon the Leper*, is of his hand, so also another Piece of the same Saint, in one of the Chappels of the same Church, which was much admired by the Queen Mother, who began first from the sight of this Piece to have an esteem for *M. le Brun*, whom soon after she made known at Court by the means of the Chancellor *Seguier*, by whom he was mightily esteemed. Most of the Works which are wrought in the *Gobelins* are of his design, and it is he that orders the Performance. His Cabinet is one of the most curious that can be seen; in which he has collected the Paintings of the most excellent Masters that have been, and several other rare Pieces which have a Relation to Painting. I will say one thing more to the Glory of *M. le Brun* that he hath under him several other Painters who do nothing else but Copy his Draughts and work after his Designs.

The second thing which one ought to see in this Place, is the Tapist'ry Works. Among that great number of Artists that work here in this Manufacture, there are some *Flemings*, who are equal to the most Renowned of the last age at *Anvers*. Nothing can be seen finer than what comes from their hands, be it in History or Land-skip, in both which Gold and Silver are employed even to profusion, and they have some pieces there that are all over heightened after that manner.

ner. When we have well examin'd these things we must conclude that there is no part of the World where they make better Work, or better understand the perfect way of Shadowing the Wool. It is however Monsieur *le Brun*, who gives them the Designs, and for the most part they Copy his Paintings. Of late they have also copied some of the best things of *Poussin*, (the greatest man of our age without contradiction) among others, the little *Moses* which they had from the Cabinet of the lately deceased Madam *Lescot*: The Rock in the Wilderness with the Fountain of Waters flowing from it, which belonged to the deceased Monsieur *Dreux* Counsellor of the great Council, and two other Pictures from the Cabinet of Monsieur the *Chevalier de Lorraine*, one of which represents the passage through the *Red Sea*, and the other the Worship of the Golden Calf. They have made also many Pieces from *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo*. But one of their most beautiful and curious things is the History of the King represented in divers Pieces, of which subject may be made divers Suits of Hangings, in which are contained the principal Actions of his Life, as the Battels he hath gained, the Towns he hath taken, the Ceremonies of his Marriage, the renovation of the Alliance with the Deputies of the thirteen Cantons of *Swissers*, and many other Passages of such like nature, the Borders of these Pieces have the Ground-work of Gold, with Grotesques, and several Devices and Cyphers at the Corners and in the middle, which things are of coloured Silk, and shew delicately upon the Gold-ground. The *Sieur Gens* and *le Fevre* have the oversight and direction of those

those who work at that sort of Tapisstry which is called the high Lifts, and the *Sieurs Mozin and de la Croix*, those who work at the low Lifts.

After you have seen the Tapistries you ought to see the place where they carve and engrave upon Copper and Brass for Closets and such like matters. It is here that they made those curious Locks that are to be seen at *Versailles*, and the *Louvre*, which are wrought with such delicate Workmanship.

In the first Court through which you pass to see the things of which we have been speaking, you ought not to forget to visit the houses of *le Sieur Loir* and *le Sieur Villiers*, two famous Goldsmiths, who are imployed continually for the King: You will find often under their hands Works of mighty value. Here it was where they made those two Balusters for the Alcove, which are at *Versailles* before the Kings Bed, and the Queens. One may know of what Beauty, Workmanship, and Riches they are, since the price of each amounted to two hundred thousand Crowns. They are all of solid Silver without any thing to help out, either within the Pedestals or Rails, other than the thickness of the metal it self, which has been employed with Profusion.

Near the Goldsmiths, in the same Court on the right hand, you may find certain Works of an extraordinary nature performed by the *Sieur Branquier*, and the *Sieur Ferdinand de Meliori*, who were both invited out of *Italy* to make here a kind of *Mosaick* Work; which will cost much time and expence. They are a sort of Pictures, the different colours of which are made of inlaid Stones;

Stones, which represent Figures extreme like, and very well designed. These Pieces are most commonly composed of *Agate*, *Lapis Lazuli*, *Jacinth*, and *Cornelian*, which makes a colouring more lively and brilliant than ordinary Painting, which Stones are joyned together with a sort of *Mastick* very hard. They are ordinarily placed upon *Ebony* Cabinets, or Tables of great price. At the habitation of one of these Artists there is a little Garden behind his house, which is very pretty and in which are divers Ornaments of artificial Rocks and Shell-work.

After you have examined these things, you return by the same way to visit other Curiosities that are to be seen in another Court. There are two Workhouses for Carvers and Statuaries, the one of which is governed by the *Sieur Baptiste*, in which is the Statue of *Monsieur de Turenne* in white Marble, which is to be placed at *St. Denis* upon the Tomb which the King hath there caused to be raised for him; here is also a great Muse, bigger than the life, of excellent Workmanship, which is intended to be placed at *Versailles* with divers other Statues of the same bigness. The other Workhouse is governed by the *Sieur Coesvau*, who for the most part works after the life. He hath made several Busts and other Figures of representation. This is he that made the Kings Bust which stands in the great Stair-case at *Versailles*.

After this you ought to see the Embroiderers, who are in a Hall near which you pass to go to the great Court. They are employed upon divers Pieces, in which the richness of the materials does most commonly vie with the beauty of the Work.

Near

Near this place here are still two Statuaries more in two Low Rooms, where you may see some Pieces in Marble and some in Lead for the Fountains at *Versailles*. Besides those things already described, there are many other Curiosities in this great House, which the Curious may observe, and which would be too long to treat of in particular. We have already said that here are all sorts of excellent Artists who have been invited hither from different Parts. Among whom we ought not to forget M. *Audrean*, one of the ablest Gravers of his time: he hath etcht and graved all the great Pieces of M. *le Brun*, as the Triumph of *Constantine* the Great, the Battel of *Maxentius*, all the History of *Alexander*, in five great Pieces, and divers other things of that great Painter. All that comes from his hand, is of a singular beauty, and most exact design, the most correct that can be: which occasions that all his Work sells much dearer than others, nay oftentimes it is difficult to get them at any rate in regard all the best Proofs are reserved for the Kings Cabinet. He hath also graved several Pieces from the famous *Poussin*, which all Curious Persons treasure up in their Closets. The *Sieur le Clerc* dwells here also who is very able and well esteemed in this Art. And these are the most curious things at the House called *les Gobelins*.

From hence we return again into the Town by the *Fauxbourg St. Marcel*, and we pass before the Church of that name, which was first founded by *Roland* Earl of *Blaye* Nephew of *Charlemagne*, who was a great Benefactor to it, in conferring great Priviledges upon the Canons who served there. This Church did heretofore bear the



the title of *S. Clement*. But the Body of *S. Marcel* Bishop of *Paris*, being found here it took his name, which it hath kept ever since. The famous *Peter Lombard*, surnamed the Master of the Sentences, is here interred. And this is his Epitaph,

*Hic jacet Magister Petrus Lombardus, Parisiensis Episcopus, qui composuit Librum Sententiarum, Glossas Psalmorum, & Epistolarum: cujus obitus dies est 13. Cal. Augusti Anno 1164.*

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Here lies Master *Peter Lombard* Bishop of *Paris*, who composed the Book of Sentences, Glosses upon the Psalms and Epistles: the day of his death is the 13th. of the Calends of *August*. In the year 1164.

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There are also in this *Fauxbourg*, the *Cordelier* Nuns. Whose Convent was first built at *Troyes* by *Thibaut VII.* Earl of *Champagne* and of *Brie*, but they were removed to *Paris* soon after, because of the inconveniency of the place where they were first founded. *Margaret de Provence* Wife to *St. Lewis* caused the Church to be begun as we now see it, and *Blanch* her Daughter Widow of the King of *Castile* became a Nun there, and gave a considerable Augmentation to the Estate of this House. She built the Cloister where are yet remaining her Arms in several places. These Nuns observe the Rule of *St. Francis* somewhat nearer than the *Cordelier* Friars

Friers of the great Convent in *Paris*; there is nothing of singular note in their Church, no more than in that of

*St. Medard*, the Parish Church of this Quarter; where there happened in the last Age a furious Tumult, raised by the *Calvinists* who came flocking with Arms in hand to Massacre the *Catholicks* being then at *Vespers*; the cause pretended was that the noise of the Bells of this Church did disturb them in hearing their Sermon which at that time was in a house close by. But they were punished for their Rashness; for the Citizens taking Arms, killed all those that fell in their power. This was the first occasion of that hatred which the *Parisians* bear to those of the pretended Reformed Religion; and the Historians observe that from that time the *Calvinists* threw off their Mask and went arm'd in the Streets of *Paris*, but the *Catholicks* not being able to endure this, it was the occasion of many Disorders which hapned afterwards.

Monsieur *Patru* from whom we have a Volume of Pleadings extremely fine, is interred in this Church. Monsieur *d'Ablencour* had so great an esteem for his Judgment that on his death-bed he recommended his Works to his Correction.

In this Quarter near the little Church of *S. Hippolytus*, is an ancient house built in the time of *St. Lewis* which is not far from the River *des Gobelins*, where that good King would sometimes use to pass his hours of Solitude, in Prayer. It is said that under *Charles VI.* there happened here a very unhappy accident, which was partly the cause of the distraction with which that Prince was afflicted the greatest part of his Reign.

The

The Story is thus reported. The *Parisians*, who always made it their glory passionately to love their King, being desirous to entertain *Charles VI.* with a Ball in this house, upon his return from a great Victory which he had gained over the Revolted *Flemings*; The King was at this Entertainment with many Lords disguised like Salvages, and apparelled in Linnen pitcht over and covered with Flax, like hair, and so close fitted to the Body that it seemed to be the natural skin; as he was dancing with the young Lords one of the Company approaching too near, a Flambeau held by a Prince who was desirous to discover the King from the rest, it hapned that the Flame caught the Flax and burnt furiously; and they being all fastened to one another, the King could find no security but by casting himself all covered with Flames as he was, into the Arms of the Dutcheß of *Berry*, who very happily being then present extinguished the Flame by covering him all over with her great Gown. The other Masquers were all either stifled or roasted alive and died within two days after, the King and *Mantouillet* only escaping, which last cast himself headlong into a Tub of Water, which he hapned to light of not far from the place. After this sad accident *Charles* began to fall extreme Morose and Melancholy, and the Idea of so great a peril prepared his brain for that madness which seized upon him near the Town of *Mans*, in such manner as is recorded by *Monſieur de Mezeray*. And this is all that is to be seen in this *Fauxbourg*.

The Gates by which you go into the Town are two, that of *St. Victor* near the Abby of that name,

name, of which Abby we have already spoken. This Gate was lately repaired but not with so great expence as the others. There is only represented in Basse-taille over the Arch, a great Ship of War, which are the Town Arms, with this Inscription beneath it,

QUÆ NON MARIA?

*What Seas does she not Sail through?*

The other Gate is that of St. Marcel, behind St. Geneviève du Mont.

Near this on the Fosse between the two Gates lives Monsieur de Troyes, whose Pictures you ought not to fail of seeing. He was sent by the King into Bavaria to take the Picture of Madame the Dauphiness. Few Painters have been more successful than he after the Life. This hath attained him the Practice of most Persons of Quality, who cause themselves to be drawn by his hand.

We shall say nothing of the Convent of English Nuns, nor of the House of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine, which are also upon the same Fosse, there being nothing curious about them to remark, unless it be one of the best Prospects that we can see, by reason of the high situation of the Place where these two houses stand.

*The end of the first Part.*

A New  
DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
Most Remarkable Things  
IN  
PARIS.

PART II.

*The University Quarter.*

**T**HIS Quarter is one of the antientest and best Peopled of all *Paris*. It takes up a very great space of Ground, almost the fourth part of the Town. *Philip Augustus*, at such time as he went to *Palestine*, with *Richard King of England*, against  
P. II. A the

the *Sarrasins*, gave order that during his Journey (which lasted a whole Year) this Quarter should be inclosed with Walls; Some Remains of which one may perceive at this Day.

The University of *Paris* is so antient, that, as some hold, *Charlemagne* was its Founder. This opinion is built upon certain old Titles, which are preserved with great care. Notwithstanding there are many Learned Men, who are of a contrary opinion; among others Monsieur *Foli*, Grand Chanter of *Nojire-Dame*, who has clearly proved his Sentiments, in his *Little Tract of the Episcopal Schools*. But if it be doubtful, whether it were founded by that Great Emperor; it is however most certain, that it began to appear in a very little time after his Reign, which was in *France* a Glorious one, for Learning and Learned Men, to whom this great Prince shewed all the Favour that could be. And in Gratitude, they have rendered him famous to Posterity, not only as the most knowing Emperor of that Age; but also the Bravest and most Glorious. In the meantime, the University have taken him for their Patron, and on the Day of his Feast, the Exercises cease in all Colledges. We shall say nothing of its antient Splendor, nor of the Credit and Authority, which it formerly enjoyed. It is well known, that most of the great Affairs, have been transacted by the advice of this University, and that Kings have not disdain'd to Consult it, in their most pressing Occasions. Popes themselves have in a manner appeal'd hither, and have often sued for the Suffrages of this University, to authorise their Elections, and support them against Competitors.

Monsieur *Duboulay* in the History which he hath

hath made of this University in three Volumes, in Folio, makes mention of many Illustrious Persons, who have issued from hence. It hath been so numerous and so full of Scholars, that we ought not to omit observing here, one surprising thing, which happened under *Charles VI.* That Prince being fallen into a Distraction, publick Prayers and Processions were appointed to be made for his Recovery. All the Companies and Communalities went afoot, in Procession to *St. Denis* in *France*; and the Parliament, as the principal Body of the Kingdom, begun this Act of Piety. The University had also their appointed day to go thither, and *Fuñenal des Ursins* records, That all the Scholars were obliged to assist with their several Heads and Members, who belonged to them: He adds, That they all made so great a number of Men, that the beginning of the Procession, was entering into the Church of *St. Denis*, when the Rector, who went last, was hardly gone out of the Church of the *Marbuvins*, where they first met together. The number of Scholars and Colledges is now very much diminished. Formerly one might have reckoned one Hundred, at present you can hardly find Thirty: Among which there are only nine that maintain Exercises (*Des basses Classes*), of the lower Classes, and they are

The Colledge du Plessis.

The Colledge d'Harcourt.

The Coll. de Navarre.

The Coll. de Beauvais.

The Coll. of the Cardinal le Moine.

The Coll. de la Marche.

The Coll. de Lisieux.

The Coll. *des Grâvins*.  
 The Coll. of *Clermont*, wholly employed by  
 the Jesuits, of which we shall speak by it self.

It is needless to insert the names of the others, where they do not teach; they are but little known, and serve only for the Lodgings of certain Scholars, called *Boursiers*, who live there upon the Pensions which the Colledge allows them yearly. The University had also its own Jurisdiction apart, and if any of its Members had committed any Crime, it was not permitted for the Publick Judge to condemn them. Of this you may read an Example in an Epitaph, in the *Matburins* Cloister. Two Scholars having done certain Crimes worthy of Death, were Executed by Sentence of the Provost of *Paris*: The University conceiving themselves wounded in this Sentence, suspended their Exercises, and by this means obliged the Provost of *Paris*, to bring back the Bodies of these two Scholars to the *Matburins*, after he had himself taken them down from the Gallows at *Montfaucon*, where they there hung; and after he had kiss't their Cheeks, tho they had been Executed above four Months. There are many Examples of this sort. But since that time things are very much changed; and though at present the University is full of Persons of great Learning, yet her Credit and Authority are mightily diminished; especially since about the middle of the last Age, she has suffered some Losses, which she will have much ado ever to repair.

In the mean time this hinders not, but that the Sciences flourish here, more than in any other part of *Europe*, and are here taught with much Success



## of PARIS.

Succes and Profit. The University is divided into four Faculties, and over them all they have for their Head, a Rector, who is chosen every three Months. Formerly they chose him every six Weeks, but of late four times a Year hath been thought often enough. The four Faculties are

DIVINITY,  
LAW,  
PHYSICK,  
The ARTS.

Divinity is profest only in the *Sorbonne*, and in the Colledge of *Navarre*. For the Law, as it is divided into the Civil Law, and the Canon Law, so there are Professors for both in a Colledge, which stands in the *Rue Saint Jean de Beauvais*. About two years since, the King hath founded a new Chair for the *French Law*, possessed by Monsieur de *Launay*, who makes his Lectures in the Colledge of *Cambray* near St. *Benedict's* Fountain. There is but one Colledge for Physick, and that is in the *Rue de la Bucherie*, where there is an Amphitheater (as the Physick Bills call it) in which they often make Dissections of humane Bodies.

As for the Faculty of the Arts, which is the last, that is subdivided into four Nations: The Nation of *France*; the Nation of *Picardy*, the Nation of *Normandy*, and the Nation of *Germany*; the last of these was put in the room of that of *England*, excluded by reason of those cruel Wars, which have been between the *French* and *English*. These four Nations are again subdivided into other Provinces, which would be too long to recite.

This is what may be said in general of the University, of which I shall say more in describing the remarkable Places therein.

I begin this Quarter at the Key called, *Quay de La Tournelle*, from whence you pass before a House built by the late Monsieur *Martin*. In which Madam *de Miramion*, so well known by all pious People, hath about eight years since settled a new Company of Nuns, who live under the Rule of St. *Austin*, of the Congregation of St. *Geneviève*. Of this new Company she is the Foundress. The House is well built and deserves to be seen. Near this is

The *Hôtel de M. de Nemond*, one of those Presidents, who are called *Presidents à Mortier*, in which House you will see very good Furniture, but above all a Library well furnished, which this Illustrious Magistrate often visits. From hence you pass into

The *Rue de Bernardins*, which lies on the left hand, in which Street are several very pretty Houses; among others, one wherein lives Monsieur *du Vaurouy*. Here are some Paintings of the last Age well esteemed. A little further you will enter into

The Colledge of the *Bernardins*, which serves for all those who are of the Order of *Cisterians*. It is an antient Foundation, but that which is most observable, is the great design of Pope *Bennet XII.* who was formerly a Religious Man of this Order, and who desired to render his name Illustrious, in building this Colledge of a Surprising Magnificence. The Walls that enclose the Ground, are of a wonderful thickness and solidity; and one would think, that the Holy Father would rather enclose a Citadel,

del, than a Colledge of Religious Men; the Chapter-House is perfectly well Vaulted overhead, and at present serves for their School. But that which is more Beautiful is the Structure of their Church, which ought to be considered as one of the fairest *Gothick* Buildings in all *France*; its Roof is of an extraordinary height, with Chappels on each side. True it is, that but part of this great Work is finisht, by reason of the Holy Father's Death, which happened too soon; however by his Last Will he appointed, That what he had begun should be compleated, and to that end he left a Summ of Money; but that falling into the Hands of Robbers on the way, as they conveyed it into *Frassee*, during those Troubles, which happened in the Reign of *Charles VI.* the Work remained imperfect as it now is. One the side next the Sacristy, you ought to ask to see a little turning Stair-Case, very curiously contrived, in which two People may at the same time ascend and descend, without being seen to each other. This is by two winding Ascents, like a Snails Shell, managed one upon the other in the same round Space or Room. This piece is admired by such Curious Persons who have seen it, in regard there are but very few Parallels. When the General of the *Cisterians* comes to *Paris*, he usually makes his abode in this House.

We ought to observe, that several Religious Orders have a right to have Colledges in this Universty, whose Members may take Degrees, and pass Doctors; but some others have neglected this advantage, or the Universty hath not granted it to them for special Reasons.

As you go out of the *Bernardins*, on the left Hand, you find the Church of *St. Nicolas du Chardonnet*, newly Rebuilt of a very handfom Design. This Church is so called, in regard it stands on a piece of Ground, formerly over-run with Thistles ( in *French* called *Chardons*. ) Which Ground the Monks of *Villor* gave for the building of a Parish Church, much wanting in this Quarter. The Church is not yet quite finisht. All that is Curious here, is a Chappel where *Monsieur le Brun* hath begun to Work. You may here see the Tomb of his Mother, designed by himself, and wrought in Marble by the *Sieur Baptiste*, on which there are very delicate Figures.

All this Quarter hath nothing very remarkable. From hence you go to the *Carmes*, at the Entry of *St. Genevieve's Hill*, near the *Place-Maubert*, which is one of the greatest Markets of all *Paris*.

*The Carmes of the Place-Maubert.*

I Have already said, when I treated of the *Celestins*, that the *Carmes* ( or *Carmelites* ) were Founded there by Saint *Lewis*, which Order he brought with him out of *Palestine*. But in regard that place was so far distant from the University, and in respect of the overflowings of the *Seine*, they thought it convenient to come and Inhabit in this Place, in the Reign of *Philip the Long*; whose Queen *Jane* did, by her Testament in the Year 1349, leave them great Riches; among

mong other things, she gave them her Crown of Gold, set about with divers Precious Stones of considerable Value; also the Flower-de-Lys of Gold, which she received at her Coronation, her Girdle set with Pearls, and all her Silver Vessels; together with the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Florins of Gold, which in those days amounted very high. They made use of all this to build their Church, and their Covent, which have nothing very handsom. There is in this Church a great Devotion to our Lady of Mount-Carmel, to which resort a very great number of People, who are devoted to the Holy Virgin, in order to gain certain Indulgences, and this is every second Sunday of the Month. Not long ago they Rebuilt their Great Altar, after a design very singular; it is supported with Pillars of Free-stone, Painted like Marble, which make a very handsom shew.

On St. Genevieve's Hill, as you go to the Abbey of that name you pass before

The Colledge of Navarre, the Fairest and most Spacious of all Paris; it was Founded by Queen Jane of Navarre, Wife of Philip the Fair, as appears by the Inscriptions under the Statue of that King and Queen, on the side of the great Gate, which are as follows:

PHILIPPUS PULCHER CHRISTIANISSIMUS  
Hujus DOMUS FUNDATOR.

PHILIP the Fair, the most Christian King,  
Founder of this House.

Under

Under the Queen's Statue,

JOANNA FRANCIAE ET NAVARRAE REGINA  
CAMPAÑIAE BRITAEQUE COMES PALATINA  
HAS AEDES FUNDAVIT 1304.

---

Jane Queen of France and Navarre, Countess Palatine of Champagne and la Brie, Founded this House, 1304.

---

In the middle are these two Verses,

*Dextra potens, lex aequa, fides, tria lilia Regum  
Francorum, Christo Principe, ad astra ferunt.*

---

Valour, just Laws, Religion, Flowers of France;  
Christ being the guide, to Heaven's top advance.

---

This Colledge was formerly the most renown'd of all the University. The Sons of the greatest Lords of the Kingdom, were here put to Pension, and that their Commerce with other Scholars, might not waste their Allowance; they then received none but Pensioners: But this Method is changed at present, and now they admit to their Exercises, all sorts of Scholars indifferently. Divinity is taught here, as hath been already said, and four Professors have Salleries to read their Lectures; two in the Morning, and two in the Afternoon.

Mon.

Monsieur the Arch-Bishop of Auch is Provisor of this Colledge. They have here a Library, given by Queen Jane of Navarre, which was formerly of great Reputation, before the use of Printing. It contains several very curious Manuscripts. This Colledge has produced more Famous Men of Learning than any other. The Chief of whom is *Pierre d' Ailly*, Cardinal by the Title of *Saint-Crisogon*, and Arch Bishop of *Cambray*, who was a great Benefactor here, as is to be seen by an Inscription in the Chapel. He is interred at *Cambray*. In the middle of the same Chapel, is the Tomb of the illustrious *Thomas de Clemençie*, a Famous Doctor in Divinity, and on it is this Inscription ;

*Qui Lampas fuit Ecclesia, sub Lampade jacet.*

---

A Light o'th' Church under this Lamp doth lye.

---

*John Textor* is also here interr'd. The other Famous Men are *Gerson*, *Joannes Major*, *Almain de Castro Forti*, *Papillon*, *Gelin*, *de Villers*, and *Pellerier* : The last of which was the great Master of this Colledge, and was present at the Council of *Trent*. Of late they have had *Monsieur de Launoy*, a Famous Critick, who hath Composed several Volumes of the Ecclesiastic History, and who, perhaps, hath best understood, of all of this Age, the Annals of the Church, as appears by his Works, so much sought after by the Learned. He hath also writ the History of this Colledge.

Note

Note that this Hill was formerly called *Mont Locustinus*, but for what reason is not known. Higher on the Hill, where this Colledge stands, is the Abby of St. *Geneviève*, and next to it

The Church of St. *Estienne du Mont*, a Parish Church. This Church is of so old a Foundation, that it is not certainly known in what time it was first Built. That Building which we see at present, was undertaken in the Reign of *Francis the First*, and after it had remain'd a long time imperfect, it was not finished till under *Henry IV.* Queen *Margaret of Valois*, his first Wife, gave a Summ of Money for making the Portal, her self laying the first Stone, on the Twelfth of *August*, 1610. This Portal is curiously wrought, and they have bestowed there a profuse number of Sculptures, which had made a much better show, if they had been manag'd and disposed with more care. The inside of this Church is very neat, and lightsome; the Roof is very high and well extended. There are between Pillar and Pillar, certain Arches that support Galleries of Communication, and turn about each Pillar with much Art. The Tribune over the entrance into the Quire is very hardy, as are also the little Stairs that go up thither, which wind about the thick Pillars of the *Croisée*. The Chapel of the Holy Virgin, behind the great Altar, is also well Built. But that which the Curious ought to observe more carefully than all, is the Pulpit, which is of excellent Workmanship, adorn'd with Sculptures and Bas-reliefs, of a wonderful Design and Performance. The Statue of *Sampson* supports the whole Body of the Work, about whom are placed several little Figures of Christian Virtues: Upon the Canopy over-head, is



a great Angel, holding Two Trumpets. All these things are perfectly well design'd; and this Pulpit, is, without contradiction, the most Beautiful of all *Paris*. It ought to be known, that Monsieur *Pascal*, one of the greatest Wits that *France* ever had, Author of that Incomparable Book, called *Pensées sur la Religion*, (Thoughts upon Religion) and of several others of the same Beauty and Learning, is Buryed in this Church. *La Sueur* a famous Painter, of whom I have already often made mention, is also here interr'd.

From hence you may pass into the Church of *St. Geneviève*, through a Door of Communication, behind the Pulpit, but this is not the ordinary way. The usual Entrance is by the great Gate, which is in the open place before the Church.

### *Sr. Geneviève du Mont.*

Before we write of the Curiosities in this House, something ought to be said of its Foundation. *Clovis*, as some believe, was the first Founder; and Dedicated it to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, whose names it bore a long time. He placed here Secular Canons, who inhabited this House till the Reign of *Lewis the Young*, in the Eleventh Age, at which time the King constrained them to take the Rule of *St. Austin*, and to live in Community, they having till then led very irregular Lives. To establish this new Reform, some Persons were brought over from

St.

*St. Vidors*, and Monsieur *de Mequeny* acquainted us with the Reasons, which occasioned that King to do this. He says, That of old time beyond Memory, there were certain Secular Canons in this House, who had been by the Solicitation of King *Robert the Religious*, freed from the Visitation of the Bishop, and placed immediately under that of the Holy See: But it happening that Pope *Eugenius* the Fourth, flying for refuge into *France*, and Lodging in this House, there happened a Dispute between the Canons and the Holy Father's Officers, on occasion, that the Canons would have taken to themselves an Imbroktered Carpet, which the King presented to his Holiness, to hang before his *Prie Dieu* (or Seat in the Church) they pretending that it ought to belong to, and remain in their Church. The Controversie was so hot, that they fell from Words to Blows, and the Canons being the stronger Party, assaulted the Pope's Officers so home, that they were some of them Kill'd. The King himself coming thither to appease the Tumult, thought he should have been Wounded in the disorder: To punish the Canons for this their insolence, the King agreed with the Holy Father to Expel them from this House, and to give the care of the Reformation to *Suger*, Abbot of *St. Denis*, who thereupon drew off 12. Canons Regular from *St. Vidors*, and placed them here in the room of the others. After this manner, the Chapter was changed into an Abby, whose first Abbot was called *Odo*. Since that time the Rule of *St. Martin* hath always been observed here with much Purity, and this House is become the Chief of all the Congregation in *France*: The Abbot of which, with his four Assistants,

stants, is the Head of the Order. This Abby had formerly a peculiar Jurisdiction, like that of *St. Germain des Pres*; but in regard this was found to be the cause of much Disorder and Confusion, they were all united to the Body of the *Clarets*. Many Kings have been Benefactors to this House, but the greatest was King *Robert*, who built the old Cloister, which was taken down under *Francis the First*, who inclosed for them 17 Arpens (or Acres) of Land. The House hath been often ruined by the *Normans* and the *Danes*, while it was out of the Town; but the Devotion which the *Parisians* had for *St. Geneviève*, their Patroness, was the occasion that the Ruines made by those Barbarous People, were repaired again in a very little time after. The Body of *St. Geneviève* is in the Shrine behind the great Altar, supported by 4 Ionick Pillars, of an extraordinary sort of Marble. The Chest is of Silver-gilt, enricht with Precious Stones of very great value. Father *du Breuil*, who hath Composed a Volume *Of the Antiquities of Paris*, tells us, That this Shrine was made by the Liberalities of several pious Persons, and that the Goldsmiths Work came to, One hundred four-score and thirteen Marks of Silver, and Eight Marks and an half of Gold to gild it. The Queen Mother, deceased, whose Piety will be a long time remember'd, in divers Parts of *Paris*, enricht this Shrine with Nosegays composed of Precious Stones, of a very considerable price. There hang round about several Lamps of Silver, and divers Figures of the same Mettal, which are all so many Vows made by sundry People to this Saint.

All that is of more than ordinary Curiosity in this

this Church, is the Tomb of *Clovis* the first Christian King; it stands in the middle of the Quire; his Figure which lies along upon the Tomb, is the same which was made for him after his Death. Some years since they have raised it two Foot and a half, to make room for this Inscription.

**CLODOVÆO MAGNO**

REGUM FRANCORUM PRIMO CHRISTIANO  
HUIUS BASILICAE FUNDATOR.

SEPULCHRUM VULGARI OLIM LAPIDE  
STRUCTUM.

ET LONGO AEVO DEFORMATUM:  
ABBAS ET CONVENTUS MELIORI OPERE  
CULTU ET FORMA RENOVAVERUNT.

To *Clovis* the Great

*The First Christian King of France, Founder of  
this Church.*

*This Sepulchre which was formerly built of ordinary  
Stone,*

*And defac'd by Time.*

*The Abbot and Convent have rebuilt with greater  
Cost and Beauty.*

The Scepter which he holds in his Hand, and  
the Crown on his Head, appear to have been ad-  
ded of later time. Antiquaries need no longer  
doubt

doubt of the Antiquity of the Flower-de-Lys, if they could but believe the Crown on this King's Head, to have been made in his time; but the Flower-de-Lys's are too well fashioned for that, and have not at all the Ayr of antient time. The Altar is *Isolé*, that is, so contrived, that one may go round it. The little Tabernacle is a very Beautiful thing. It is of White Marble, in form of a Dome of Eight Angles, with four Porticos, supported with small *Corinthian* Pillars of *Sicilian* Marble, whose Capitals are of Brass gilt, very well carved, and Figures of Angels on the Pedestals, with other Ornaments, of the same. The Body of this Tabernacle is inlay'd with divers rich Stones, as *Lapis Lazuli*, *Azate*, and such like. All the Work stands upon a Foot (*en cul de Lampe*) like the bottom of a Lamp, of a bléw Marble extream rare. On each side are two Statues, of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Denis and St. Austin; these are of a kind of material Resembling Marble for its whiteness, but much lighter.

In the Nave of the Church are several Chapels, very well adorned with Marble Pillars. The Door that leads into the Quire, over which is the *Fubé*, is of Marble also, with Bas-reliefs upon the Attick. The Organs are extream handsom, and the Wainscot exactly well wrought. The most considerable Tombs next to that of *Clovis*, already mentioned, are the following, viz. That of *Clotilde* his Wife, reputed a Saint, in regard she was the principal cause of her Husband's Conversion, as *Gregory of Tours* relates. She is interr'd near the Steps going up to the great Altar. In a Chappel on the same side, with the Sacristy in the *Mausoleum* of the Cardinal de la Roche-

*Rocbefaucault*, whose Figure we see kneeling in White Marble, upon a great Urn of Black Marble: On the fore-part of which are the Armes of the Abby of St. *Geneviève*, of which he dyed Abbot. This is one of the best wrought Pieces that can be seen.

In the Nave, Strangers and generally all those who have any respect or sentiments of Esteem for great and famous Men, are extreamly pleased to read the Epitaph of the famous *René Descartes*, one of the most Learned and Illustrious Philosophers of these last Ages. The Epitaph is as follows,

## RENATUS DESCARTES,

*Vir supra titulos omnium retro Philosophorum,  
Nobilis genere, Armoricus gente, Turonicus origi-*

*ne;*  
*In Gallia, Flexia studuit:*

*In Pannonia, miles meruit,*

*In Batavia, Philosophus delituit;*

*In Suecia, vocatus occubuit.*

*Tanti viri præciosas reliquias*

*Galliarum percelebrum tunc Legatus, PETRUS*

*CHANUT,*

*CHRISTINIAE, sapientissimæ Reginae, sapientium amatrici*

*Invidere non potuit, nec vindicare patria;*

*Sed quibus licuit cumulatæ honoribus,*

*Peregrinas terræ mandavit inuitus;*

*Anno Domini 1650, mense Feb. 10. ætatis 54.*

*Tandem post septem & decem annos,*

*In gratiam Christianissimi Regis*

*LVDOVICI DECIMI QUARTI:*

*Virorum*

*Florum Insignium cultoris, & remuneratoris,  
Procurante PETRO DALIBERT,  
Sepulchri pio & amico viplatore,  
Patria reddita sunt.*

*Et in isto urbis & Artium culmine posita;  
Ut qui vivus apud externos otium & famam quasie-  
rat,*

*Mortuus apud suos cum laude quiesceret,  
Suis & exteris in exemplum & documentum futu-  
rus.*

### I NUNC VIATOR.

*Et divinitatis, immortalitatisque anime,  
Maximum & clarum assertorem,  
Aut jam creda felicem, aut precibus redde.*

## RENE DESCARTES.

A Man above all the titles of the antient Philo-  
sophers, of a Noble Family, Native of Bri-  
tany, of Tourenne by Extraction.

In France he Studied at la Flecke; served as a  
Souldier in Hungary; lived a retired Philo-  
sopher in Holland; and dyed in Swedeland;  
being Honourably invited thither.

The Reliques of so great a Man PETER CHA-  
NUT, then Embassador there from France:  
Could not deny to CHRISTINA the most  
Learned Queen, and Lover of Learned  
Men.

Nor could he restore them to his own Country,  
But with all the pomp & solemnity that might be.  
He committed them unwillingly to a foreign  
Grave.

In

In the year 1640, the tenth of February, and the  
54th year of his Age.

At length after seventeen years,

By the favour of *Lewis* the Fourteenth,

The Admirer and Rewarder of Famous Men;

By the care of *Peter Dalbert*,

Who with much Piety and Love, broke open his  
Sepulchre;

They were restored to his Native Country.

And Placed in this highest part of the City, and  
highest seat of Learning.

That he who Living, sought leisure and fame in  
Foreign Countries,

Might at last rest Honourably in his own;

And always be a Pattern and Example both to  
his own Country-men and Strangers.

### GO NOW TRAVELLER.

And this great and clear Affessor of the Divinity,  
and Immortality of the Soul,

Either believe already happy, or make him so by  
your Prayers.

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In the Vault under this Church, you may still  
see the Tomb of *St. Genevieve*, tho there remains  
therein nothing of her Body, which is all entire  
in the Shrine, with the very Boards of her Cof-  
fin. This Tomb is of Marble without any Or-  
nament. At one end, upon an Altar which  
stands between two Pillars, is a Cross adorn'd  
with certain Agates, with an *Ecce Homo* at the  
Foot of it, of one intire piece of Coral, very well  
wrought. These things come from the Ca-  
binet of the Reverend Father *du Molinet*, whose  
Present



present it was. There are two other Tombs very antient, of two Bishops of *Paris*, who dyed with the reputation of Sanctity, and who are invoked on the account of some particular Distempers.

From hence you ought to go and see the *Sacristy*, which you will find very well furnisht with Ornaments of divers Colours very rich, and with a great quantity of Plate. There is no place in this Kingdom, and perhaps in all *Europe*, where the divine Offices are Celebrated with more Devotion and Majesty, than in this Church: All the Religious are extreemly regular, and one is much Edified to see them in the Ceremonies of the Church.

In the inward parts of the House there are many curious things, particularly as to the Architecture; about ten years since they have made considerable Reparations. The great Gate was very inconvenient; and they have built another in the place, after the manner of a double Portico, supported by Pillars of the Dorick Order, very regularly proportioned, with two Square Pavilions at the Extremities. Over against this Gate is a Fountain at the Feet of a Figure of *St. Genevieve*, in a kind of Niche or Arch, set off with two Ionick Pillars. After this we enter into the Cloister, or rather under a kind of Portico, supported on both sides with Dorick Pillars, like those at the Entrance, but of a handsomer Orderance. At the further end of this Portico, about thirty Paces long, stands the great Stair-case, which leads to the *Dortoirs*, at the further end of which is a Figure of the Holy Virgin, holding the Infant *JESUS* in her Armes; it is of Excellent Workmanship, as one may easily perceive. The *Dortoirs* have nothing of Magnificent. Their only

only care is; that all things throughout the place should appear neat, as well as in the Lower Rooms, in which you may see several Pictures of the antient Abbots of this House. The Garden is very pleasant, it is the greatest of all those that were within the antient Walls of *Paris*. On that side next the Portico, of which we have been speaking, you may go into a Chappel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, round which are hung several Pictures of Devotion well Painted. In the middle of this Chappel is a Tomb about a Foot high, on which is the Figure in Brass of an antient Bishop, in his Pontifical Habits. After you have seen these things, you ought to visit the Apothecary-Room, which is extraordinary neat, and where there are several Curiosities, for those who are knowing in these matters.

From hence you ought to go up to the Library, which at present is esteemed one of the fairest and best furnisht of *Paris*. It takes up the upper Room of one of those four great Wings, which compose this building. It is, in truth, a little too high scituated, but in recompense of that it is so much the lighter. You have there a very great number of Books, placed in Presses of very handsome Wainscot, with the busts of all the great Men of Antiquity, Copied from those at *Versailles*. The Reverend Father *du Molinet*, one of the most Learned and able Men of this Age, in the knowledge of Books, and in the curious search of Antiquity, hath the over-sight and care in these matters. They preserve here a great quantity of Prints, part of which came from one called Monsieur *Huet*, who was a very curious Person, and dying left all that he had Collected to *St. Victor*, *St. Germain des Pres*, and *S. Geneviève's*,

others, but they have here a great many others more rare and better kept.

At the end of the Library you enter into the Cabinet of the foresaid Father, which is extraordinarily well furnished with Curiosities; you may there find all sorts, but chiefly Meddals of Gold, Silver, and of Brass bigger and lesser, very well chosen, and some of them extream rare. We ought to consider this sett of Meddals, which this Father himself hath Collected, as the fullest and most Compleat, in all *France*, next to that in the King's Cabinet.

Among other Extraordinary things, in a little Press you may see certain consecrated Knives, with which the Antients used to cut the Throats of their Victims; a great Platter in which they mixt Wheat, Flower, Oyl and Wine, with which they used to rub the Beasts they Sacrificed; certain Sphinxes or Idols, found among the Mummies; Antique Keys; Stiles, or steel Pens, which the *Romans* used to write with; a Copper Table, to which are fastened several little Balls of the same Mettal, which may be placed as a Man pleased, these the Antients used to cast account with; several sorts of Lacrimatories, or Glass-Viols, in which they used to preserve the Tears of those, who they hired on purpose to Weep at Funerals, with several little Copper Spoons that they made use of to gather the Tears up with, from Leather Aprons, which they wore before them at that time, on purpose for the Tears to fall in. In another little Press on the Right Hand, are all sorts of Measures for Liquids, and Weights to weigh things sold, according to the usage of the Antients. In another, he keeps all the Graving Tools of *Parmesan*, with which that

Famous

Famous Graver used to Counterfeit the old Medals of the Antients so exactly, that the most skilful in this Art have been deceived, and have taken the Counterfeit Medals, made by that able Workman, for true ones, and stampt in the times of those Men which they represent. This was perhaps one of the Curiouslest Actions that could be done, and those who are skilful in these matters esteem them much. Together with these things, you may see here several Peices of Opticks, invented by Father *Niseron*, a Minim, of whom we have formerly made mention; the Foot of a small Mummy, very well preserved; certain extraordinary Fishes; and another Rarity, which in the Ages past, was esteemed an entire Treasure of it self, and that is a great Unicorn's Horn, white as Ivory, five or six Foot in height, and of a considerable thickness, it is no less Beautiful than that in the Treasury at *St. Denis*; for which, as it is said, the Republick of *Venice* did once offer, One hundred thousand Crowns, to have Presented it to a King of *Persia*. In another small Cabinet, there are all sorts of Rich Stones, Shells and Minerals exceeding rare, and such like things. Over against the Door, where you enter, are divers kinds of Habits, made of the Feathers of Paroquets, and other Birds, wrought together with great Art, and brought from *America*; a Cuirass and a Corselet of *Japan*, made of Vernish, and of an unusual shape; a Sheild made of Silk, probably coming from the same Country; and that which can hardly be seen elsewhere, a great number of Shoes belonging to almost all Nations in the Levant, extremely different in Shape, from what we wear. There is also a Chain made of Wood, very light and very long,

all made out of one piece; several petrified things very curious; and among the rest one Stone composed of divers Pieces, in such manner, that we cannot discern, whether it be the production of Art or Nature. There are many other Rarities to observe, as the Jaw of a Fish, of extraordinary greatness, having in it several Rows of sharp Teeth; several good Pictures, with divers other rare and well Collected things. This Reverend Father is not only knowing in these matters, but he hath Written several Learned Pieces, as, *A Defence of Thomas a Kempis*; *A Discourse upon the Brass-Head, which was found at Monsieur Berrier's*; *The History of the Popes by their Medals*; *The Works of Stephen de Tournay*, augmented very considerably with divers Pieces, never yet Printed; and a learned Commentary, which clears many obscure places, which would have scarcely been understood without his Assistance; and in fine, *The History of the Roman Learning established, and justified by many Excellent Antiquities*, which last he has publisht this present Year, 1684. There have been many able Men of this Abby, among others Father *Lalleman*, who lived not long ago, and gain'd to himself great Reputation by his Books of Devotion, namely, *The Death of the Righteous, and the Saints desire of Death*, the Reading of which is extream moving. The Reverend Father *de Creil*, now Living, passes for one of the best Architects that are, and the Designs which he has invented, have been followed with good success; among others, those in the New-buildings of this House. In all the rest of this Quarter there is nothing Curious, being all fill'd with Colledges, and those are but old Houses ill built.

The Colledge of *Montaigne*, or of the *Capets*, is very near. Of which Colledge the Chapter of *Nostre-Dame*, and the *Carthusian* Fathers are Administrators. Formerly they entertain'd here poor Scholars, who were obliged to live under a very severe Discipline; but at present that Custom is alter'd. It ought to be observ'd, that the famous *Erasmus* of *Rotterdam*, did for some time dwell in this Colledge.

Next to this Quarter, we ought to go into the *Rue Saint Jacques*, which Street begins at the Little *Châtelet*, at the end of the *Petit Pont*.

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### The Little CHATELET.

THIS is a kind of antient Fortrefs, composed of a great mass of Buildings, open in the middle, and served formerly as one of the Town-Gates, as did also the great *Châtelet*; this was when *Paris* had no greater Extent than the Isle of the *Palais*. This Building was repair'd by King *Robert*, under whom *France* enjoy'd a Peace of two and forty years; during which that good Prince had convenient time to amass a very great Treasure, which he deposited in this Fortrefs, notwithstanding the great Bounties, which he bestowed upon Churches, and his great Charities, with which he relieved the Poor. Some Antiquaries will not allow this place to be so Antient, but say that it was Built by *Aubriot*, Provost of *Paris*, the same person who Built the *Bastille*; and that he did it to restrain the Insolences of the Scholars of the

Uni-

University, who often used to make Invasions on the Townsmen, and thereby occasioned very great Disorders.

## THE RUE SAINT JACQUES.

**T**His Street is almost all inhabited by Bookfellers, by reason of the Neighbouring University. The first thing of Note that you observe here, is

*The Church of Saint Severin*, which is very Antient, and one may think so, in regard the Patron himself was the Founder: Who lived in the Reign of *Clodius*, and was by him invited out of *Savoy*, where he was at that time a Hermite, to come into *France*, and cure him of a grievous Fever, with which that King was afflicted; and was at last cured through the Prayers of this Holy Man. During his abode at *Paris*, he dwelt in this place, at that time very solitary; where there had been already built a small Chappel in a Wood, Dedicated to *St. Clement*. Having remain'd here some time, he resolv'd to return to his former dwelling; but as he pass'd by *Château-Landon*, a small Village in *Gatinou*, he met with two Priests, who dwelt there in the reputation of Sanctity; he stopt his Journey, and after two years abode with them, he dyed there. *Childe-*

bert caused a Church to be built in the same place, which is at present an Abby of St. *Augustine's* Order, of the Congregation of St. *Genève*. It is not well known when this Parish-Church was built, but according to Appearance it is not above 200. years old. There is nothing to be seen in it of Curiosity, it being but an old Gothick Building, not very regular, and very dark in some places. The great Altar was finisht but a while ago; it is composed of eight small Marble Pillars, disposed in form of a Semi-Circle, which support a Dome cut in half, as it were, with some Ornaments of Brass gilt, which shew very handsomly; it is the Workmanship of Monsieur *le Brun*. In the Church-Yard, the side next the Church, is raised a Tomb, upon which in a demicumbent Posture, is the Figure of a Young Lord of *East-Friseland*, who dyed here, being a Scholar of this University. His Name was *d' Embda*. The Tomb was built by his Mother's Order; a Lady extraordinarily afflicted at his Death, he being her only Son, and the Presumptive Heir of *Friseland*. The two Epitaphs on his Monument are as follow:

*Nobilitate generis Comitum Orientalis Phrisiæ  
animi corporisque dotibus præclaro, D. Ennoni de  
Embda, Civitatis Embdensis Præposito, ac electo  
Satrapæ, propter certam hujus corporis resurrexuri  
spem, ac in amoris sinceri testimonium, avia, mater-  
que pia unico suo filio, qui hic ex studiorum cursu pa-  
triae ac amicis omnibus magno cum luctu, anno ætatis  
suae XXIII. morte præcepius est, hoc monumentum  
statuerunt.*

ANNO DOMINI 1545. 18. JULII.



To ENNO d' Embda of the Noble Family of the Earls of East-Iriseland, and of a beautiful Mind and Body, Provost of the City of Embden, and Chief Magistrate elect, in sure hope of the Resurrection of the Body, and in Testimony of their sincere Love, his Grand-Mother and Mother to their only Son, who was here snatch'd by Death, from his Studies, to the great Grief of his Country and Friends, in the XXIII. Year of his Age, erected this Monument.

In the Year of our LORD, 1545. 18. of July.

On the other side of the Tomb are these Verses:

*Quid fuerint nostra, hæc recubans commonstrat imago:*

*Quid sim, quam teneo, putrida calva docet.*

*Peccati hanc pœnam nobis ingemuere parentes,*

*Cujus sed Christus solvere vincula venit.*

*Hunc mihi viventi spes, qui fuit & morienti,*

*Æternam corpus, quale habet ille, dabit.*

*Peccati, fidei, Christique hinc perspice vires,*

*Ut te mortifices, vivificetque Deus.*

What once I was, this Image doth disclose,

And what I am, the Carcase under shews.

This sad reward of Sin our Parents gave,

But our deliverance from Christ we have.

He's now my Hope when dead, as when alive,  
 A Body Glorious like his own he'll give.  
 Of Sin, Faish, Christ, this Tomb the force dis-  
 plays,  
 Who mortifies himself, him God will raise.

On the other side of the *Rue Saint Jacques*, as you enter into the *Rue Galande*, which Street butts upon the former, there stands a very ancient Church named

*Saint Julien le Pauvre*, which, doubtless, was formerly an Hospital. Gregory of *Tours*, in the ninth Book and the ninth Chapter of his Works mentions it; and tells us, That coming to *Paris* on certain private affairs, he Lodged in this place, at such time as they had taken a Notorious Cheat, who pretended he had brought from *Spain* certain precious Reliques, among others some of *St. Vincent*, and *St. Felix*, with which, no doubt, he would have abused the Credulity of the *Parisians*. But when his pretended Reliques came to be examined, they found in his Bag nothing but the Roots of divers Plants, the Teeth of Moles, the Bones of Mice, with the Fat and Claws of Bears. Which things being apprehended to serve only for some Magical use or other, they were all thrown into the River. The Cheat himself was committed close Prisoner, and put in Chains, according to the Custom of those times. This happen'd in the Reign of *Chilperic*, who was unhappily slain just entering into his Palace at *Chelles*, as he return'd from Hunting, about the Year Five hundred Eighty four.

A little further on in the *Rue Saint Jacques*, is  
 The

*The Church of Saint Yves*, built in the year 1347. at the Charge and Care of a Famous Confraternity of *Bretons*, at that time residing at *Paris*, and who caused Divine Service to be there Celebrated daily, by certain Ecclesiasticks, whom they hired. On the side of this Chappel lyes

*The Rüe des Noërs*, which hath been of late enlarged, and thereby render'd much more commodious than formerly.

### The MATHURINS.

THE Convent of these Fathers stands a little higher in the other side of the Street. *St. Lewis* was their Founder, and they are of the Holy Trinity of the Redemption of Captives. Their principal Institution is to go into *Barbary*, and there ransom Christian Slaves out of the Hands of the Infidels, and procure their Liberty. From time to time they make these Voyages, assisted by the Contributions of pious People, who supply those great Expences which they cannot avoid. It is not long since they brought over a great number, which we saw here with much Edification. Their Church is very light-som, though it is built after the Modern way. It was built in the form we now see it, by the means of *Robert Gaguin*, Minister, and General of the whole Order, who was an Illustrious Person in his time, and hath Composed divers Books; among others *The History of Lewis XII.* However some think, that this Church was begun before his time, and that he only finish'd it.

it. He lies interr'd in the middle of the Quire.  
Formerly you might have read his Epitaph there;  
but when the Church was raised, it was removed  
from that place. It is this:

*Illustris Gallo nituit qui splendor in orbe  
Hic suæ Robertus membra Gaguinus habet.  
Si tanto non sæva viro Libitina pepercit,  
Quid speret docti cætera turba sbori?*

ANNO A NATALI CHRISTI MILLE-  
SIMO QUINGENTESIMO PRIMO,  
VIGESIMA SECUNDA MAII.

---

*Here Robert Gaguin now Entomb'd doth lye,  
Who shin'd a glorious Light i'th' Gallic Sky.  
If Death so great a Scholar would not spare,  
How' obnoxious then Inferiour Learners are!*

In the year, from the Birth of Christ, One  
thousand five hundred and one, the Twenty se-  
cond of May.

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In the Cloister there are also some Tombs; a-  
mong others that of *Sacro-Bosco*, a very famous  
Mathematician. This is his Epitaph:

*De Sacro-Bosco qui compositorista Johannes,  
Tempora discevit, jacet hic à tempore raptus.  
Tempore qui sequeris, memor esto quod morieris,  
Si miseres, plora, miserans pro me, precor, ora.*

*Here*

*Here Sacro-bosco the Accomptant lies,  
 Who Time divided, him did Time surprize.  
 Thou, who com'st after, shortly dead must be,  
 If thou hast Pity, Weep, and Pray for me.*

Near this is another Epitaph of a Famous Lawyer, who was the Master of Papirius Masson.

## CUJACI.

*Balduinus hic jacet, hoc tecum reputa & vale,  
 Mortuis vobis Jurisprudenciam corripit gravi sopo-*

*por.*  
*Franciscus Balduinus Jurisconsultus obiit, Anno*  
*ætatis sue 53. 9. Kalend. Novemb. Anno à par-*  
*tu Virginis 1573. PAPIRIUS MASSO-*  
*NIUS Jurisconsultus, Balduini Auditor, tumulum*  
*posuit*

*Here Baldwin lies, think on it and farewell;  
 E're since a drowsiness on Law doth dwell.*

Francis Baldwin, Lawyer, dyed in the 53 Year of his Age, the Ninth of the Calends of November, in the Year from the Birth of our Saviour 1573. Papirius Masson of the same Faculty, the Scholar of Baldwin, erected this Tomb.

Lastly, here is the Tomb of the two Scholars, named *Leger Mousel*, and *Oliver Bourgeois*, who were hang'd at *Montfaulcon* in the Year 1408. on the 17th. of *May*, by Sentence of the Provost of *Paris*, without regard to the Priviledges of the University; who afterwards demanded that famous Satisfaction, which we have already spoken off in the 4th. Folio of this Second Part. Of late they have made many Considerable Decorations in this Church. The great Altar is adorn'd with Pillars of a kind of reddish Marble, very rare. The little Tabernacle upon that Altar is also very Beautiful; So are the two lesser Altars on each side of the great one, adorn'd with Pillars very well wrought. The Quire of this Church is separated from the Nave by a kind of Balustrade, or rather by six Ionick Pillars of Marble, supporting a Cornish, on which there are several little Figures of Angels, very well designed. The rest of the Church is Wainscoted with Joiners Work, full of Sculpture, with a great number of Grenades, which are the Arms of the present General of the Order, who hath been at the Expence of all these new Reparations. The University assemble in the Chapter-House of this Convent, when they make their Processions; which usually happens every three Months, at which the Rector is constantly present. He is also obliged to give a Summ of Money to all those that assist at the Ceremony. These Processions ought to be seen and observed by Strangers, and are well worth their Curiosity; the Show being very numerous, and disposed in excellent Order. The four Faculties are obliged to appear there, in the proper and peculiar Habits belonging to them. The Money which the Rector disburses

on this occasion, arises out of the Revenues of the University, which amount to the Summ of Fifty thousand Franks, arising out of the Messageries (or Carriage of Goods) between certain Towns of this Kingdom, and also from several Houses Situated in divers places of *Paris*. Formerly they possess much greater Revenues, but they have been lost by the negligence of those, who of late Years have had the Administration of their affairs. From hence you pass before

The Church of *Saint Benoit*, supposed to be Founded by *St. Denis*, who Dedicated it to the Holy Trinity; if so, none can doubt it to be of very great Antiquity. It is possess by Canons Secular, who are obliged on the great Feasts to accompany the Canons of *Nostre-Dame*, when they make their grand Processions. The Building or Structure of this Church is nothing Beautiful, as being carried up at several times and by pieces. The Nave was built in the Reign of *Francis the First*, and four years since the Quire was Rebuilt anew very handsomely. The inside is embellisht with Corinthian Pilasters, which support a Cornish of a very good Gust. This Church is very lightsome, and has not now the defect which it sometimes had; which was, that the great Altar was contrived on the West side; since, when it was new built in the last Age, they quite changed that Disposition; which occasion'd that it has been call'd, *St. Benoit le bien tourné*, or *St. Benner's the well contrived*. For in those days they were very exact, in contriving the Churches East and West, even to a kind of Scruple.

On the other side of the Street *St. Jacques*, over against the hinder part of the Quire of this Church

Church is a small open-place, or Court, at the Entrance into which stands a Fountain which bears its name. The place is called *La Terre de Cambray*, from the Colledge of that Name there Situated. You have there also

The *Colledge Royal*, whose original Founder was *Francis* the First, the Father and Restorer of Learning in *France*. 'Twas he that instituted most of the Lectures in Law and Physick in this Univerſity, and invited hither the ableſt Men he could find, to teach here the Mathematics, Philosophy, and the Greek, Latin, Syriack, and Hebrew Tongues. He intended to have raiſed here a great Building, but his deſign being never executed, becauſe of his great Expences in the Wars, which he had on all the Frontiers of his Kingdom, eſpecially in *Italy*; he left the Work to be done by his Son *Henry* the Second, who neglected, or at leaſt had not a Conveniency of doing it. The Profeſſors all the while read their Lectures in the Colledge of *Cambray*, and remain'd in this Condition till under the Reign of *Henry* the Great, who in the Year 1609. on the 23. of *November*, ſent the Cardinal *du Perron*, the Duke of *Sully*, firſt Miniſter, the Preſident *de Thou*, and a Counſellor of Parliament named *Monſieur Gillot*, to view the Situation of the place, and if there was ſufficient Room, to raiſe the Building projected. It ſhould have been compoſed of a main Front, and on each Hand two Wings. with a Court, in the miſt of which ſhould have been a Fountain. The lower Rooms were deſigned for Schools, and the firſt Story on one ſide, for the Royal Library, which was then at *Fountainbleau*, and is at preſent kept in the *Ruë Vivien*. The Profeſſors alſo ſhould there have



have had their Lodgings, which would have been of great advantage; but these excellent Projects were never executed, by reason of the Tragick Death of that great King, of whom *France* was rob'd in a time when she least expected it. Queen *Mary* of *Medici* his Illustrious Wife, to second the Zeal of the King her Husband, resolved to finish what he had begun; and to that purpose she her self with her Son *Lewis* XIII. at that time but nine Years old, went to the place. The Young King laid the first Stone, and the Work was carried on with fervency; but in the end it was once again broke off, and remains as we see it, having never been thought of, to be continued, from that time to this. There is but one side finisht, and that stands in the same place, where formerly stood the Colledge called *de Treguier*. The Professors are paid by the King, and are a kind of Body distinct from the University, to which, however, they are subject. They enjoy the same Priviledges with the Officers of the King's Household; and the Rector of the University is not permitted to dispose their places, nor to prohibit their Exercises, which he may do to all other Professors. They have always been persons of singular Note, and extraordinary Merit.

The most famous have been; in the Greek Tongue *Adrian Turnebe*, Native of *Andeli* in *Normandy*, who dyed in the Year 1565, being but Fifty three Years of Age. *Denis Lambin* succeeded him, and hath left behind him many excellent Works.

In the Hebrew Tongue, *Francis Vatable*, originally of *Picardy*; he hath writ several Commentaries upon divers Authors, much esteem'd.

Gilbert

*Gilbert Genebrard*, Doctor in Divinity, of the Order of St. Benet, and Prior of St. Denis de la Chartrre, near the Pont Notre-Dame. He was Elected Arch-Bishop of Aix in Provence, and dyed in March 1597. There are extant several Works of his, the Catalogue of which are at the end of the Book Entituled *La Liturgie Sainte*. The formerly mentioned *Calignon* was another Professor here for this Tongue; he hath compos'd a Grammar which is much esteem'd. *Ralph Baines* an English-man, who writ three Books of Commentaries on *Solomon*, according to the Hebrew Phrase, which he Dedicated to *Henry* the Second.

In the Mathematicks there have been *Oronce Finé*, Native of the Town of *Briançon* in *Dauphiné*; and *Raschal du Hamel*, who succeeded him.

In the Latin Eloquence *Barthelemy Latomus*, and *John Passerat*.

The two most famous among those who have taught Philosophy here, were *Francis Vascouezat*, originally of *Verona*, and *Peter de la Ramée* of *Cuth* in *Kermadois*, who lived about the Year 1568.

Finally, those who have most excelled in Physick are, *Vidus Vidius*, *Jacques Silius* of *Amiens*, and *John Rioland*. These are those whose Names are of greatest Note, on the account of the Learned Works which they have left behind them. One can hardly find out any one Colledge, that has produced more Learned Men than this, although it be of no great Antiquity.

Over against this last mentioned Colledge, is, The Commandery of St. John de Latran, which depends on the Order of Malta. It is a great piece of Ground full of Houses ill built, in which lodge

all sorts of Workmen, not Masters, who may here manage their several Trades, without being disturb'd by the Jurates of the City. That which is here worth seeing, is the Tomb of Monsieur de Souré; this is he who dyed Grand Prior of France, and who built some years before his Death, that fine House at the Temple. While he was only Commander of St. John de Latran, he caused this Tomb to be raised in the Church. It is all of Marble, his Effigies lying upon a great Urne of the same, accompanied with two Terms rising out of their Guenes, which are Channell'd and very well wrought. All this Monument is exactly Beautiful, and of a very singular Design. It is the Work of Monsieur Augerre, one of the ablest Sculptors that France ever produced. The Body of Monsieur de Souré, is not interr'd in this place, but only his Heart. There is nothing else remarkable. The Church in which this Monument is Erected, is very antient and ill built. As you leave this place and go on in the Rue Saint Jacques, you come to

The Colledge du Plessis, which was formerly call'd, the Colledge of St. Martin, by reason that its first Founder Geoffrey du Plessis, Secretary to Pope John XXII. had a very great Devotion to that Saint. But the Cardinal de Richelieu, to Eternize the Founder's Memory, restored it to his Name; and after he had Rebuilt it magnificently, he caused it to be called The Colledge du Plessis de Richelieu. This Colledge hath the best contrived and handsomest Lodgings of all the University, and is also the fullest of Pensioners and Scholars. The Doctors of the Sorbonne have the Direction of this Colledge, and place the Principal and Regents. A little higher in the Street is

The

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*The Jesuits Colledge.*

Over the Gate you read this fair Inscription,

COLLEGIUM LUDOVICI MAGNI

*The Colledge of Lewis the Great.*

It was formerly called the Colledge of *Clermont*, being built for the Scholars of that Town, in imitation of some other Colledges of the University. In the last Age, Messire *Guillaume Duprat*, Bishop of *Clermont*, being at the Council of *Trent*, on behalf of this Kingdom of *France*, contracted there a particular Friendship with certain Fathers Jesuits, whom he met with at that Assembly; he conceived so high an esteem of their Learning, and Piety, that at his return he brought them with him into *France*, to instruct our Youth in humane Learning; but more especially in the Purity of the Romish Religion, which at that time was disturb'd with the Heresie of *Luther* and *Calvin*. This Prelate brought in his Company to *Paris*, Father *Paquier Broüet*, with several others of that Society, whom so long as he lived, he entertained in his own House; but at his Death left them by his Testament Three thousand Livres of Rent, and a very considerable Summ of Money; with which they purchased a void piece of Ground, then called the Court de *Langres* in the *Ruë St. Jacques*, being the place where they now are. This they named the Colledge of

# of PARIS.

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of Clermont their great Benefactor, having been Bishop of that City. Henry III. was pleas'd to lay the first Stone, on which this Inscription was then grav'd :

RELIGIONIS AMPLIFICANDÆ  
STUDIO, HENRICUS III. CHRISTI-  
ANISS. REX FRANCIE ATQUE  
POLONIE, IN AUGUSTISS. JE-  
SU NOMEN PIETATIS SUE MO-  
NUMENTUM HUNC PRIMUM LA-  
PIDEM, IN EJUS TEMPLI FUNDAM-  
ENTUM CONJECTIT.

ANNO DOMINI 1582. DIE 20. A-  
PRILIS

*With a desire of enlarging Religion, Henry III. the most Christian King of France and Poland, to the honour of the most Glorious JESUS, as a Monument of his Piety, laid this first Stone in the Foundation of his Temple.*

*In the Year of our Lord 1582, the 20. Day of April*

There is nothing of singular Remark in the Building belonging to this Colledge; yet there are here many Observable things, which you can hardly meet with elsewhere. As first, the great quantity of Chambers and Lodgings, fill'd to the least Corner, contriv'd with very great In-  
of

dustry: The great number of Pensionaries, most of which are of considerable Quality; besides the multitude of Scholars that come from abroad, which sometimes amount to Two or Three thousand. These study together in the most regular Order and Discipline of the World. The Schools are Six in number, besides those set apart for the Study of Philosophy, Divinity and the Mathematicks: Which last are not used, but only by Young Jesuits, who still pursue their Course of Studies, or at least by some Pensionaries, who design not to take any Degrees in the University; for those who propose to themselves to be Masters of Arts, or Doctors, are obliged to study Philosophy in some of the Colledges of the University. One thing extream laudable among these Fathers is, that all their Scholars are obliged to go to Confession every Month; so that at the same time the Parents are freed from the Care, both of their Childrens Consciences, as well as Studies. The Chappel of this Colledge is small and obscure: It stands on the Right Hand as you enter: There is nothing to be seen there but upon Feast days, and at such time the Altar is one of the richest and best furnisht. They have there an Antependium all of Silver, and another of a rich Embroidery of Gold, very high raised upon a Ground of Silver. The Apartments in the hinder part of the House, are more convenient than those in the fore part; the Armes of Monsieur Fouquet in their Front, speak him to be the Builder of that part; as also of the main Body of the Edifice, which is at the further part of the Garden, near the little Colledge de Marmontier, which has been annexed to this to augment it. In this apartment they have placed their Library, which, beyond

all contradiction, is one of the fairest and most numerous of all *Paris*, as well for the Quality, as Quantity of Books, there to be seen. There is also a good number of antient Manuscripts, and of Heretical Books, chiefly of the *Socinians*, which fill almost a little Room themselves. Besides this a very excellent Collection of the *Spanish* History, as well general as particular Histories of the several Provinces of that Kingdom, and of the Famous persons who have therein inhabited; these Authors are either in *Spanish* or *Latin*. There is also a great quantity of Mathematicians and Humanists, which take up a little Gallery, which they have contrived into several Presses; for altho this Library does consist of two long Wings of building; yet it is all too little, and they are forced to employ this Gallery, for the receipt of the lesser Volumes. At one end of this Gallery hangs a piece of *Bassan*, representing the Combat of the *Centaures* and the *Lapithes*, this Monsieur *Fauquet* gave, having first built the Library where it hangs, and endowed it with a Thousand Livres of Rent, for its Maintenance and Augmentation. They preserve here an excellent Sett of Antient Medals, but being not disposed into order, they seldom are willing to shew them. In this Colledge are many able Persons, among whom may be reckoned a considerable number of Authors; such as are now living, are Father *Baubours*, Author of *The Escretiens d'Ariste & d'Eugene*, in which you find so much Sweetness and such Purity of Language, that it seems a Man that would speak as an accomplished Person, must be sure to imitate his stile; his other Works are *The Doubts and Remarks on the French Tongue*; *The History of Peter d'Aubusson, Grand Master of*

of Rhodes; *The Life of Saint Ignatius, and the Life of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies*; and certain Books of Devotion. Father *Rapin*, he hath writ *The Spirit of Christianity: The Importance of Salvation; The Belles of the last Ages*; and *Curious Instructions relating to History*; with some Latin Poems. Father *de la Rue*, he hath Commented upon certain Antient Authors for the use of *Monseigneur the Dauphin*; and the Tragedies which use to be represented on the Theater at this Colledge, are very often Writ by him: one may say that he is alike able in many things, for the *French Verses* which have come from his Pen, have been much esteem'd. Father *d'Arony*, before he went into *Britany*, where he now is, was much admired for the Mathematical Instruments which he invented; he invented one not long since, which shew'd us the Motions of the Stars in such a method, as is worthy the Curiosity of the most Skilful in that Science. They sometimes make Publick Actions in this Colledge, which draw a prodigious number of People. At the Carnival they represent some little Latin Tragedy. After *Easter* they expose Enigmatical Questions to be explained, for which they have certain Prizes. They have also certain *Theses* to be maintained, to which Persons of Quality resort; but their greatest Bravery of all is, the Grand Tragedy which they represent yearly in the Month of *August*, on a Theater rais'd on purpose, which takes up all the bottom of the Court. The Actors are always Pensionaries, and Sons of Persons of Quality. The finest objects of this Tragedy are the Balets of the *Sieur de Beauchamp's* Composition, which are danced between the Acts. When all is done they make a distribu-



distribution of Prizes to those that merit best, without any regard to the Quality of the Person; which occasions great Emulation among the Youth, and makes them use the utmost of their endeavours to gain a Prize, which the King gives, in the View of such an Assembly.

As you go from hence, a little higher in the Street, you have

*The Church of St. Estienne des Grecs*, the first and oldest of *Paris*. *St. Denis* Bishop of this Town, as some think, was the Founder. It is not any way considerable, but for its Antiquity. Report says, That *St. Francis of Sales*, Bishop and Prince of *Geneva*, made his Vows of Chastity and Poverty in this Church, before the Chappel of our Lady *de bonne delivrance* here, in which there is a very great Devotion. Over against this is

*The Convent of Jacobins*, formerly called *Friars Preachers* of the Order of *St. Dominick*, whose first Foundation is alledged to be in the life time of that Saint, who lived in the Year 1217. under the Pontificate of *Honorius* the Third, and in the Reign of *Philip Augustus*. Historians say, that *St. Dominick* took great pains, about the Extirpation of the Heresie of the *Albigenses*, who caused great disorders in *Languedoc*: and at the same time he sent two of his Religious to *Paris*, who were Lodged in a place called *The Citizens Parlour*, in the same place where now this Convent stands. They were called *Jacobins*, from the *Rue Saint Jacques*. Their Church, as it now is, was built by order of *St. Lewis*, if we may believe *Belleforest*, a faithful Historian. Here are many Tombs of great Lords, who for the most part were Princes of the Blood Royal of *France*. But in regard I did not design to search into Antiquities,

ties, I shall not here express their Names, which may be found in *Father du Breuil*. I will only observe, that among these famous Monuments is that of *Humbert*, the last Sovereign Prince of *Dauphiné*, whose Title was *Dauphin of Viennois*; the Tomb stands before the great Altar. History says, That seeing himself Childless, he sold this Province to *Philip Augustus* for a small Summ of Money, and himself embraced a Religious Life at *Lyons*, and enter'd into the Order of *St. Dominick*; where he liv'd in very great Esteem with all good Men, and was chosen to be Prior of this Convent, and afterwards Patriarch of *Alexandria*. This is his Epitaph :

*Hic jacet R. Pater & Dominus amplissimus HUMBERTUS, primo Vienna Delphinus, deinde relicto Principatu, Frater nostri Ordinis, Prior in hoc Conventu Parisiensi, ac demum Patriarcha Alexandrinus, & perpetuus Ecclesiae Rhemensis Administrator, & principuus hujus Conventus Benefactor. Obiit anno Domini 1345. Maii 22.*

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Here lies the Reverend Father, and Most Honourable Lord *HUMBERT*, First Dauphin of Vienna, after that leaving his Principality, he became Brother of our Order, and Prior in this Convent at Paris, and at last Patriarch of Alexandria, perpetual Administrator of the Church of Rhemes, and chief Benefactor to this Convent. He Dyed in the Year of our Lord 1345. May 22.

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This Church hath nothing but what is ordinary, yet is the great Altar very handsomly contrived;

erived; it is adorn'd with black Marble, and the Armes of the Cardinal of *St. Cecily*, Brother of Cardinal *Mazarin*, which you see about it, speak it to be built at his Costs; and this he did in regard he was of this Order. Over the Door going into the Sacristy, is a Picture of *Valentine's*, representing the Nativity of the Holy Virgin; which Piece Cardinal *Mazarin* gave, to be placed over the great Altar; but when he perceived it to be too little, he left it to the Church, and it hath been placed here ever since. It is one of the most Beautiful pieces in all *France*, and the Curious esteem it highly. *Felibien*, in his Book which he Composed of the Lives and Works of the most Famous Painters, tells us, it is one of the best Pictures that ever came out of *Italy* into *France*. On one side of the great Altar, stands the Chapel of our Lady of the Rosary. The Wainscot Work of which is very handsom. Here is a very great Devotion, by reason of the Indulgences, which are here to be gain'd every first Sunday of the Month. In the Cloister are several Paintings, but they are of no great Note; so also is their Library, which is not very numerous, yet it hath been made use of by very Famous Doctors. They preserve here one thing of great Curiosity, and that is the Pulpit of Great *St. Thomas* of *Aquin*, the Angel of the Schools. It is made of Wood, and inclosed in another of the same material, that it may not be injured by time. A General of this Order was at the charge of making that in which it is inclosed; and not along ago these Fathers have caused a small Room to be made, at the end of the Library, where this Pulpit is conveniently exposed to sight. 'Tis well known that *St. Thomas* of *Aquin* formerly profess'd Divinity in  
this

this Convent, and in the great School, which we see at this day, he made his Lectures. It hath been Rebuilt at the beginning of this present Age, through the Alms which these Fathers collected in a Jubilee. Several Preachers of this House have acquired great Reputation in the World. Among others Father *Chaussemer*, who is esteemed one of the most Profound and Eloquent that we have at present; he Preached this *Lent* at *Nostre-Dame*, after he had perform'd the like at the *Louvre*. The deceased Monsieur *Cœffeteau*, who hath composed a very Curious Roman History, past here the greatest part of his Life; with many others, whose names would be too long to insert here.

Before you leave the *Rue Saint Jacques*, you ought to know, that here inhabit many Booksellers, who sell almost all of them, the Works of the *Messieurs du Port-Royal*, all the Works of Monsieur *Arnault*, generally esteemed by all Learned Men: Here you will find the several pieces of the *French Academicians*; many Foreign Books; the several pieces that concern the *Gallicane Church*; all Monsieur *Maimbourg's* Writings; here also are sold Father *Bouhours's* Books; those of Father *Rapin*; of the Bishop of *Meaux*; of the Abbot *Fléchier*, Almoner to Madam the Dauphiness, who Translated the Life of Cardinal *Commendon*, and composed for Monseigneur the Dauphin, the History of *Theodosius the Great*, and four Funeral Orations. Many other Books proper for the perusal of curious Persons, are here also to be met with. In this Street also are many Gravers and Sellers of Prints, who have in their Shops great store of Maps, and Printed Pictures. Of which I shall say no more in this place. At the end of this Volume I may (perhaps) set down

a Catalogue of such Books as are best Writ in our Language, for the use of Strangers, who oftentimes for want of better information, buy very scurvy Books, instead of such as may be of use and advantage to them in their study of the French Tongue.

Without the *Porte St. Jacques*, in the *Faux-bourg* of that name, you may observe many fine things, and in a greater number than in any other *Faux-bourg* about the Town.

On the left Hand, as you enter, is the Convent of the *Nuns of the Visitation*, which makes no great shew. The Church it self is no bigger than an ordinary Hall. Yet is their Altar one of the richest that can be seen on the Feast Days, these Nuns sparing no Costs to adorn it with Candlesticks, Lamps, Vessels, Figures, and a Thousand such like things, which are all of Silver, and most of them very weighty. But the place being none of the best contrived, these rich things appear not so well as they might do elsewhere. Going still forward, you pass before

The Parish Church of *St. James*, from which all this Quarter takes its name. It hath been repair'd in such manner as we now see it by the late Dutchess of *Longueville* Sister of Monsieur the Prince, who was one of the most pious and Charitable Princesses of this Age. The Portal is of the Dorick Order, very well perform'd; and had that Virtuous Princess lived, she had doubtless given wherewithal to finish the Work: But she dyed about four years ago in the Convent of Carmelite Nuns, to the regret of abundance of poor People, who subsisted by her Almes.

The *Seminary of St. Magloire*, is near the last mentioned place. This was formerly an Abby of

St. Benner's Order, which was first Founded in the same place, where at present stands St. *Bartholomew's* Church, near the Pallace. But those good Religious Men, being troubled with the noise and Clutter of that place, changed their habitation in the Year 1138. and came to dwell here, which was at that time a good way out of the Town, where there was already a Chapel built and dedicated to St. *George*. After that in the Year 1549. The Monks of St. *Benner* did altogether quit this House, and transfer'd themselves to other Houses of the same Order, the Revenue of this being given to the Arch-Bishop of *Paris*. And in the Room of the Monks they placed here certain *Penitent Nuns*, but they continued not long. In fine, the Priests of the Oratory were introduced here in the beginning of this present Age, whose Institution is to instruct the Young Ecclesiasticks in the Functions of their Ministry.

Further in this Street are the *Ursuline Nuns*; whose Church is but small, yet is their Altar of a very handfom design, and adorn'd with Pillars of black Marble. These Nuns teach freely young *Girles* not only to Read and Write, but also several sorts of Works proper for them, which is of great advantage to the publick. They were first Founded here in the Year 1607. by *Made-moisel de Saint Beuve*, a Lady of extraordinary Piety, and Queen *Anne* of *Austria* laid the first Stone of their Church, in the Year 1620. June 22.

The *Féculantines* are on the same side of the way, they are Nuns of St. *Bernard's* Order, re-form'd by the blessed *John de la Barriere*, and were first established in *Paris* 1622. through the Sollicita.

licitation of Queen *Anne* of *Austria*. Their Church hath been some Years ago rebuilt anew, with considerable Expence: It is very lightfom, and the Portal is not ill contriv'd: It was design'd by the *Sieur Merot*. One of their Benefactresses hath contributed largely to the Charges. Over the great Altar is a very good Copy from *Raphael*, of the *Holy Family*, the original of which is in the King's Cabinet. The Grate of their Quire is adorn'd with Copper gilt.

Nor far from thence are the *English Benedictines*, who have also built a new Church, which is really something of the least, but in recompence of that, it is very well adorn'd. It is set off with Pilasters, and the Altar is accompany'd with Pillars and Figures, which shew very handsomly; the Wainscot Work of the Stalls for the Monks, is very pretty, and the little Chapel of the Holy Virgin, which stands over against the Door, is very neat. The Religious who inhabit this House are originally *English*, and are come for refuge into *France*, on the account of Religion. The late Queen-Mother gave them great Alms, as did also many other persons of Piety, and some *English*. There is a Person of Quality inter'd with them, who hath been a Benefactor, as may be seen by his Epitaph. On the other side of the way are

### The Carmelite Nuns.

THIS was sometimes call'd *Nostre-Dame des Champs*. The Church belonging to these Nuns is one of the oldest in *Paris*; most Antiquaries believe it to be one of those which *St. Denis* Founded. Some modern Authors write that it was formerly a Temple of the Goddess *Ceres*, or else of *Mars*; but for this opinion they have no very good Foundation; For we find nothing in the antient Historians to warrant such a Conjecture. It is much more certain, that it appertain'd a long time to the Order of *St. Bennet*, and that it was a Priory depending on the great Abby of *Marmoutier*, near the City of *Tours*. Whose antient Title to this place is still in being; and the Bishop of *Orleans*, who is Abbot there, receives from hence Four or Five thousand *Livres per annum*. In the Year 1604. were placed here certain *Carmelite Nuns* of *St. Teresa's* reform, whom the Cardinal de *Borulla* fetch'd himself out of *Spain*, at such time when this Reform began to be so famous in Christendom, for its great austerity. This House was the first in all the Kingdom, that took the Rule of *St. Teresa*, and from hence it is that all the other Convents of *Paris*, and in the other parts of *France*, took their original. At present this Nunnery is very numerous, and there are in it many persons of the greatest Quality, who quitting the World, come to end their days here.

Their Church is one of the fairest, and most magnificent that can be seen, the main Body of the



the Building is, in truth, very antient, but the modern Ornaments within it make sufficient amends for that. As you go in you may observe, that it is all painted in imitation of black Marble vein'd with White; and that the Balustrades or Partitions of the Chapels are of a Wainscot, extraordinary finely gilt: But the most curious things of all are the great Pictures placed under every Window, in Frames richly Carved and gilt. There are six of these Pictures on each side, each representing some principal Passage of the New Testament. They are the Work of the famousst Painters of this Age. The First, on the left hand as you enter, representing the Miracle of the Five Loaves, was done by *Stella*. The Second represents the Feast at the House of *Simon* the Leper, where the *Magdalen* perfum'd our Lord's Feet, and this was done by *Monsieur le Brun*. The Third representing the triumphal entry of our Lord into *Jerusalem*, is the Work of *de la Hire*. The Fourth is the Story of the *Samaritan* Woman, and is also done by *Stella*; the Colours and the Drapery of this Picture is excellent. The Fifth is *Monsieur le Brun's*; and the Sixth representing the Transfiguration, is *de la Hire's*. Those on the other side were all done by *Champaign*, and that able Master never made any better Pieces than these, as one may easily observe. The Altar of this Church stands very high, and is all of Marble, as well the body of the Work as the Pillars, which are of the Corinthian Order, their Capitals of Brass gilt. The Tabernacle is all of Silver, and represents the Ark of the Covenant; on the forepart of which there is a great Bas-relief very well Carved. On Feast Days

this Altar is adorn'd with Vases, Candlesticks, and divers things of that sort, which make a very handsom shew without Confusion. Over against the Grate of the Quire, where the Nuns sing, is a great Picture representing the Angelick Salvation. It is the Work of *Guido*, and ought to be esteem'd as one of the best pieces that can be seen, even in *Italy* itself. The several Chapels correspond to the magnificence of the Church, especially that which is dedicated to the *Magdalen*, in which there hangs an excellent Picture of that Saint, done by *Monfieur le Brun*, one of the best, perhaps, that ever he made. The Saint is represented weeping under a Rock, tearing her Hair and Ornaments, and trampling them under Foot. her Eyes are all drown'd in Tears, through which her Complection but faintly appears; briefly, one cannot imagine a piece of Painting more feelingly exprest and none can see it without more compassion for such a Penitent. Over against the Altar in this small Chapel is placed, in a kneeling posture, the Statue of Cardinal *de Berulle*, Institutor of the Priests of the Oratory, to whom these Nuns are much obliged, as hath been already said. His Statue is of white Marble, and made by *Sarazin*, in the Year 1657. It is raised on a Pedestal of four sides, on which are several very good Bas-reliefs, wrought by an able Sculptor named *Tocart*, the same who made the curious Pulpit at *St. Esienne*, of which I have already spoken in this Second Part p. . On each side are two Pillars of black Marble, on the top of which are certain Flames of Brass gilt, so also are the Capitals, which are of the Ionick Order, and very well wrought. The rest of the Chapel is adorn'd with Pictures of *Monfieur le Brun's* Painting,

# of PARIS.

55

Painting, representing the Life of the *Magda-  
len*. The following Inscription is on a Grave-  
stone of white Marble, in the middle of this  
Chapel, under which lyeth buried the Abbot  
*le Camus*, at whose sole Charges this Church was  
adorned and beautified.

IN SPEM  
RESURRECTIONIS  
HIC JACET  
EDVARDUS LE CAMUS  
SACERDOS CHRISTI ET DEL  
OBIIT ANNO SALUTIS

1674.  
DIË 24 FEB

*Sit in pace  
Locus ejus.*

---

*In hope of the Resurrection.  
Here lyes  
Edward le Camus  
Priest of Christ and of God.  
He dyed in the Year of Salvation  
1674.  
24 of February.*

*Let his place be in peace.*

---

The other Chapels want but little of the same  
Beauty. The further part of the Church ter-  
minates in a great Tribune (or Gallery) the  
Windows of which are grated, into this Gallery  
C 4 the

the Religious Women come to hear the Sermon, when the Preachers preach in the Nave of the Church. In the fore part of this Gallery are placed two Statues, one of St. Peter and the other of St. Paul, and on the top, the representation of St. Michael overcoming the Devil, which is of a very curious Invention: It was the Work of *Stella*, before mentioned. All the Roof is very well Painted after the manner of Cartouches: Between the Cordons you ought to take notice of a Crucifix, accompanied with the Holy Virgin and St. John, which are wrought with so much Art, that the Figures seem to stand upon a real bottom. This is a pleasing fallacy to those that mind it. Finally, the last remarkable thing to be observed in this Church, is the Crucifix of Brass over the Balustrade, that divides the Quire from the Nave. The Curious esteem it highly; it was made by *Sarazin*, who had the reputation of one of the ablest Men of his time.

As you go from hence through the Court, you may observe a small House, built after the *Italian* manner, composed of two Pavillions, very handsom, with a Garden before the House, through which you pass as you go in. This House also was built at the Charges of the before mention'd Monsieur the Abbot *le Camus*.

From this place you go to see the famous

## VAL de GRACE.

**H**ere it is that all Strangers are forced to grant, that we can raise in *France* as fine buildings and as regular, as those in *Italy* so much admired by Travellers. We may also affirm, without vanity, that this magnificent House, if consider'd in all its parts, is one of the most beautiful Works of all this Age.

It ought to be observed that the Nuns of *Val de Grace* were formerly Founded near the Village of *Bierre*, about Three Leagues from *Paris*, in a very incommodious place by reason of the Marshy Grounds, called there *le Val profond*, or the deep Vale; being very Sickly in this place, they Petition'd *Lewis XIII.* for his permission to come and inhabit in *Paris*. Queen *Anne of Austria*, his illustrious Wife, being acquainted with their merit, chiefly from one of their Company, named *Margaret d'Arbouze*, by whose means she took a particular affection to them, declar'd herself their Foundress. She caused them in the Year 1621. to be lodged in the *Faux-bourg St. Jacques*, in an old House then called the *Hôtel de Valois*, which was pull'd down to make way for those Buildings, which have been since erected. Some Years after, that illustrious Queen, by way of thanksgiving for the happy Birth of the now King, whom God gave to *France* after Twenty Years expectation, caused the Foundation to be laid of that glorious Edifice which we now see. Monsieur *Mansard*, so often already mention'd,

who was at that time the most esteemed Architect of *France*, was made choice of for this Work, and the designs which he drew were admired by all Men. He carryed up the work as high as the first Floor, but then for some Reasons he was changed, and other Architects employed in his place, to wit, *le Duc, le Muet, and du Val*; who perform'd their parts so well, that *Mansard* was not miss'd, tho' so great a Master. In disgust to be thus used he undertook to build the Chapel at *Château de Fresne*, seven Leagues from *Paris*, for Monsieur *de Guenegaud*, Secretary of State; where he performed in little that magnificent design, which he drew out at first for *Val de Grace*, and thereby made that Chapel one of the finest Structures in the Kingdom, as all who have seen it unanimously agree. But though the building at *Val de Grace*, is admirable in its present condition, yet it hath been effected with abundance of pains, and with excessive Charges, chiefly in laying the Foundation, by reason of the Quarries which they met with in digging. The present condition of this place is as follows:

First you enter into a great Court, which lies before the principal Door; this Court is separated from the Street by a Pallisade of Iron, at the extremities of which are two square Pavillions; on the right Hand and on the left it is bounded with certain Stone Works, adorn'd with rustick Pillars, which make a very handsom Shew. At the further part of this Court is the great Portal, raised upon Six steps. But that which makes it most remarkable, is, that it is after the manner of a Portico compos'd of Four great Corinthian Pillars, with Niches on each side, in which are placed *St. Benner*, and *St. Scholastica*, of white Marble.

Marble. On the Frise is this Inscription in Letters of Gold:

IESU NASCENTI, VIRGINIQUE MATRI

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*To the Child of E S U S, and his Virgin Mother.*

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The Front of the Portal is of two Orders of Pillars, the Corinthian and the Composite, with all their proper Ornaments. If the outside appears great, the inside is still infinitely more magnificent. All the Church is paved with Marble of divers Colours. And the compartments are correspondent to the *Cartouches* of Sculpture, and to the *Guillochis* ( or Flourishings ) in the Roof, where there are several *Bas-tailles* of admirable Workmanship. This Roof is of Stone as white as Marble, and it is throughout enriched with Ornaments of the best sort, in which Monsieur *Anguerre* has surpast all. On each side of the Nave are Three Chapels, divided asunder by Two great Pilasters, which support the Cornish that runs round the Church, and supports the Arches of the Roof. The Quire is directly under the Dome at the further end of the Nave, from which it is parted only by a grate of Iron gilt. Four great Arches support the Dome, and the great Altar is placed under the fathermost Arch. It is of a very singular design, composed of six great twisted Pillars of the Composite Order. They are of black Marble vein'd with white,

white; of which sort there are hardly any other to be found in *Europe*; they are raised upon Pedestals of Marble also, and they are all over enriched with Palms and *Fenillages* of Brass gilt, which make a wondrous beautiful Show. One may truly say that the contrivance of these Pillars is, in some respects, more magnificent, than those of the great Altar at *St. Peter's* in *Rome*, which were designed by the Cavalier *Bernini*. These excel in number and in the beauty of the Workmanship. They stand in a great Circle, raised about two Foot, and make a kind of Pavillion open on all sides, forming Six *Conformes*, at the feet of which are Angels holding Censing-pots. These Pillars are joined together by great Festoons of Palms, about which little Angels hold certain Scrowles, in which are writ several Verses of the

*Gloria in Excelsis Deo.*

*Glory be to God on high.*

The whole is of the best sort of gilding without any Colours. Upon the Altar, which is placed in the middle of these Pillars, the Infant *JESUS* is represented lying in his Cradle, all of white Marble, accompanied by the Holy Virgin and *St. Joseph*; these are all of *Monfieur Anguerre's* Work, and reckoned among the best things that ever he did. Behind the great Altar you see a Grate in a kind of Pavillion, of Marble also. To this place the Nuns come to make their Prayers, when the Holy Sacrament is exposed. The inside of this place is very beautiful, but in regard it is difficult to be seen, I shall not here say any



any thing of that subject. Between the Arches which support the Dome, in the Corners stand the Four Evangelists in Sculpture, well worth your exact Observation; and a little lower are as many gilt Balconies placed over the like number of little Chapels, which are contrived out of the thickness of the Work. But tho' all these things are admirable, yet these are not the chief Rarities, the Painting on the inside of the Dome will give much more pleasure to the lovers of Art; it represents the Glories of the Blessed in Heaven, who are placed in several *Groupes*, the Apostles, the Prophets, the Martyrs, the Virgins, and the Confessors, each of which are distinguished and known by some particular remarks, the Kings, the Patriarchs, the Heads of Orders, the Fathers of the Church, St. Benet and St. *Scholastica*; in the lower parts are placed the Altar, and the Candlestick of Seven Branches, and in a word, all that the Scripture discovers to us of Paradise. In the upper part the sight loses it self in an infinite space, which appears full of confused and faint Objects, by reason of a vast distance, and a great light that strikes out from the highest of all. All this delicate Painting is in *Fresco*, and the Work of M. *Mignard*, who did the Hall and Gallery at St. *Cloud*. In the Frieze at the bottom you may read this Inscription:

ANNA AUSTRIA D. G. FRANCO-  
RUM REGINA, REGNIQ. REC-  
TRIX, CUI SUBJECIT DEUS  
OMNES HOSTES, UT CONDE-  
RET DOMUM IN NOMINE  
SUO, Etc. A. M. D. C. L.

ANNE

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ANNE of AUSTRIA, by the Grace of God  
*Queen of France, and Regent of the Kingdom,  
 to whom God subdued all her Enemies, that she  
 might build a House in his Name.*

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On the right Hand and on the left of the great Altar, are the two Grates which take up all the void space between the side Arches. They are of an extraordinary greatness, and the like were never made of the bigness, besides they are wrought with such delicate Art, as if the Iron had been as soft and easie to form as Lead. That on the right side encloses the Nuns Quire from the Church, which is large and well Wainscotted. They have in it a small Organ which they use on Festivals, at such time as they sing their Service Musically, which they perform to the great pleasure of their hearers, they having among them some very excellent Voices. On the other side is a great Chapel, all hung with Mourning, in the middle of which is erected a Hearse of black Velvet upon Four or Five Steps; here are repositied the Hearts of the Queen-Mother their Illustrious Benefactress, the Queen, whom we have so lately lost, with others of several Princesses of the Blood Royal, among the rest that of Madam the Dutches of Orleans.

Before we leave this place we ought to observe the Cypher, which is at the bottom of the steps of the Altar, composed only of two Letters L. and A. encompassed about with Palms, and other *Feuillages* of white Marble. There are here many

ny other things worth observation, which would be painful to let down in writing, but the Curious when they come hither will easily find 'em out. The inside of the Convent corresponds exactly well to the magnificence of the Church. The several Cells and the Offices are regularly disposed, and built with solidity, particularly the Apartment of the Queen-Mother, disposed in such manner as may besit a Capuchin Nun. The Nuns are very austere, for they observe the reformed Rule of *St. Bennet*. They choose their Abbess from among their own Community, whose Authority is only Triennial. Their chief Revenues arise from the Abby of *St. Corneille* in *Compiègne*, which is annext to this House.

As you go from hence you must not forget to observe the outside of the Church, and the Ornaments about the Dome, which appears of a very great height: it is cover'd with Lead, with great Bands gilt; and on the top a Balustrade of Iron, round about the little Lanthorn open on all sides; over that is the great Ball, and thereupon the Cross. All these things are set off gloriously with Gildings, and which way soever you enter into *Paris*, this Dome is so big and so high, that it may be easily discover'd a great way off.

After you have seen *Val de Grace*, you ought next to go to.

*The Convent of the Capuchins*, behind which there lies a very great enclosed piece of Ground, which extends a great way into the Fields, and serves in Summer for a very delightfom Walk. their Cloister 'is but small, according to the manner of building used by those good Friars.  
Within

Within it on the Walls they have set up several Inscriptions in *French Verse*, to excite the Devotion of such as walk there.

In the Street over against the *Capuchins* going into the *Rue d'Enfer*, stands

*The Convent of the Bernardin-Nuns*, according to the Reform of *Port Royal*. Their Church is very neat; it was designed by the *Sieur le Pautre*; tho' it be but small, yet it hath some Beauties which are not found in greater. The late Queen-Mother brought these Nuns from the famous Abby of *Port Royal des Champs* near *Versailles*, in the Year 1629, in which place they were very numerous and of great Reputation, and placed them here; this House being then called the *Hôtel de Clagny*. They have in this Church a great Devotion, by reason of one of the Holy thorns of our Lords Crown, in favour of which some great Miracles have been done. Their Altar-piece representing the last Supper, was painted by *Monsieur Champagne*. They have also here an antique *Amphora* or Waterpot, which as some pretend, was one of those which were made use of at the Marriage of *Cana*.

There remains nothing more that is remarkable in this *Faux-bourg*, but

### *The Observatory ROYAL.*

THE King who takes no less care to make the Arts flourish, than to extend the Limits of his Kingdom, caused this Structure to be erected in the Year 1667. for the Habitation of

Mathe-

Mathematicians. It consists of a great Body of Stone-work two Stories high; the Windows of which are round at the top, and about fourteen Toises high (a Toise is Six Foot.) The forepart of the Building is made with Towers Eight Angular of the same height, with a great Esplanade in manner of a Terrass, with fronts about the whole Building. The Tower on the East side is open at the top, and without any Roof, that so one may see the better from the bottom. Between these two Towers are several great Rooms, which are not yet furnisht with such things as are to be there. But that which is most remarkable in this Building, is, that there is not used about it either Iron or Wood, and yet the Roof of it is extremely solid. The Stair-case is the finest that can be imagined; it is all of Stone laid after a way extraordinary, hardy and bold from the bottom to the top; and the Iron Rail that winds the whole length of these Stairs is very well wrought. It is 156 Steps high and leads to the Terrass. In regard this Building consists of several stories, it hath several vaulted Roofs one over the other, the uppermost of which consists of an Arch of a large extent, flat on the outside, and paved with Flint-stones, cut exactly and bound together with Cement, that the Rain may not penetrate and dammifie the Vaults beneath. The Curious may if they please go down into the Caves or Grotto's which are extremely deep, since the Stair-case that leads down contains One hundred threescore and eleven Steps; in the middle of which they have contrived a void hollow space in manner of a Well, which pierces through all the Rooms, and extends up to the top of the Terrass, so that through this hole you may

may see the light to the very bottom of the Cave. It is said that this was made on purpose to see the Stars at Noon-day. But it seems it fails of effect, for no body has yet seen them, tho' it hath been often endeavour'd. This place which they call *le Puits* ( the Well ) contains 28 Toises ( 46 yards ) from the bottom of it to the vent at the top.

In the several Apartments, especially in those belonging to M. *Cassini*, are several curious Mathematical Instruments, as Globes, Pendulums, and chiefly Glasses of very great Dimensions, with which these Learned Men observe the course of the Stars. There are only Four Mathematicians who lodge in the Observatory, part of those who compose the Academy of Sciences, established at the King's Cabinet, as we have formerly noted; and they are M. *Cassini*, originally an *Italian*, and formerly one of the great Dukes Academy at *Florence*, where he had attain'd great Reputation. He takes here a great deal of pains in Astronomy, and hath made many discoveries in that Art, for which the King gives him a considerable Pension. M. *de la Hire*, M. *Couplet* who teach the Mathematicks to the Pages belong to the great Stable; the Deceased M. the Abbot *Picard* was one of those, but his place is not yet supply'd, and M. *Hugens*, a *Hollander*, hath here also an Apartment, tho' he doth not commonly abide in it. These Gentlemen meet together upon certain days, and communicate the Observations which they have severally made, and sometimes they Print them also for publick satisfaction. Every Year M. *Cassini* publishes about *Newyears tide* a small Volume, called *La Connoissance des temps*, by which one may know the

the Course of the Planets, and other Curiosities of that nature, much more exact and regular than any thing hitherto seen on the subject. They have here a small square Chamber over the forepart of the Terrass, in which those who speak at the opposite Corners may easily understand one another, and yet those in the middle not perceive it. This is occasion'd by reason the Roof is Vaulted hollow, and the Angles are continued along the Roof from one side to the other, without any obstruction. After you have seen the *Observatory*, as you go out you ought to take notice of

*The Water-House*, which stands near the Gate as you go out next the *Rue d' Enfer*. This House was built to receive the Water that comes from the Village of *Rongis* in that Curious Aqueduct, which Queen *Mary of Medicis* caused to be built at *Archieil*, which the Curious ought to visit as one of the finest in all *France*. You ought to know that most of the Fountains in *Paris* come from this Receiver or Conduit, which makes its first discharge at *Luxembourg-House*, from whence afterwards the Waters divide themselves to all parts of the City.

As you return back to the Town again, through the *Rue d' Enfer*, you first come to *The House of the Fathers of the Oratory*, which they call *The Institution*, and serves them as a Novitiate. The Church is well built, but there is nothing here of singular Note. From hence you go to

*The*

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*The Convent of the Carthusians.*

THIS Monastery was built by the King St. Lewis, who gave to the Religious of St. Bruno's Order, the old House or *Château* of *Vauvert*, where at that time, as Historians say, Devils did inhabit, and caused there so many disorders, that by Arrest of Parliament the Town Gate which led into that Street was wall'd up. The Street which lies before the House does still retain the old name, and it is for this reason that it was first called the *Rue d'Enfer* (or Hell Street.) But since these good Fathers became possessors of the place, they quickly expell'd the evil Spirits; and St. Lewis having a great esteem of the Austerity and Holy Life that they led, made them a Visit with his whole Court, and confer'd upon them sufficient Lands and Demesnes for their Subsistence. Many persons did contribute to the building of their House, which takes up more Ground than any other Religious House does at present in all the Town and Suburbs of *Paris*. Besides that the Cells are large, and that they have each a separate Garden; they have also a great Close containing many *Arpens* of Land, which encompasses the whole House. The Church hath nothing in it extraordinary, except the Seats of the Religious, which were made about two Years ago, and are the finest wrought that were ever yet seen. The Wainscot is perfectly handsome, and adorn'd with Sculpture that makes a delicate appearance: These are

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composed of small Corinthian Pilasters which support the Cornish; one of the Fathers of the House designed them and managed the Work. They now begin to place some Pictures between the Croisiers. The first which hath been placed here is done by M. *Audran*, the second by Monsieur *Coipel*, and in time the whole Quire may be furnished in this manner, which will considerably beautifie the Church.

The little Cloister which lies on one side of this Church, is the only thing that is rare and singular belonging to these Fathers. It is adorn'd with a Dorick Architecture of Pilaster fashion; Between the Arches are several Pictures representing the Life of St. *Bruno* their Founder, and in certain *Cartouches* adjoining to each Picture, the Life of that Saint in *Latin Verses*. The Pictures which hang at the Corners of the Cloister, represent the views of several remarkable places, among others of the City of *Rome*, of the *Grand Chartreuse* near *Grenoble*, of *Paris* on the *Louvre* side as it shew'd before the old Tower was taken down, and the *Port-neuve*, which stood not far from the *Pom-rouge*; the rest are only fancies of the Painter. All the Painting of this Cloister was done by *Le Sueur*, who never did any thing finer than these Pieces here. Of late days they have contrived Wooden Shuts in which they shut them up, that they may not be injured, as certain persons who envy the Merit and Reputation of that incomparable Man, have attempted to do. They do not open these Pictures but upon certain Days, or when Curious People desire to see them. It is apparent that better Paintings than these cannot be; yet had he lived we should have had from him things infinitely

finitely more perfect; but his fate was like that of *Raphaël*, who dyed in an Age when his admirable Genius began to make him known. That which remains to be seen in this House is the Refectory, which is very lightsom. Here the Religious never Eat but upon Festivals, Sundays and Thursdays; upon other days they take their repasts in their several Cells, which are disposed in a square place round about their Church-Yard or Cemetery. These Cells are composed of Four or Five small Rooms all on a Floor, Boarded throughout, and very simply furnisht. Some of these Fathers have by them very curious Libraries, the Father *Vicar* hath one which is much esteemed. Some of them employ themselves industriously in divers Works, thereby to pass more easily their time of Solitude, which is very rigorous in regard they are never permitted to go out of the House, nor to receive any Visits but at certain hours. And it is well and judiciously observed by one of our Historians, that the principal reason why these Fathers have preserved the purity of their first Institute better than the other Orders, is because they have always shun'd with extream care the great Commerce of the World, and the Visits of Women: Two Dangerous Rocks for the Monastick Life.

Near the *Carthusians* stands the little Convent of the *Fenillans*, in which is nothing extraordinary. But not far from this Convent dwells M. ——— who hath a very neat Garden of the design of M. *le Nôtre*.

From hence you descend to the *Porte St. Michael*, which was taken down two Years since, to enlarge the Passage, which before that was very strait and inconvenient. In the same place where the

the Gate flood, is built a Fountain under a great Arch in manner of a Niche, with a small Portico of the Dorick Order beneath; but the Ornaments are not yet quite finished. Here you come into the *Rue de la Harpe*, and so you may go on to the Colledge of

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The SORBONNE.

THIS beautiful House requires to be treated of with a particular application, in regard it is one of the principal Ornaments of *Paris*, as well for the great reputation of those Learned Men which come from hence, as for the beauty of the Architecture in its buildings. Cardinal *de Richelieu* beautified it as we see it at present. Before that it was but an old Colledge consisting of very mean building, yet was it however a place of mighty great Reputation. It was first Founded by *Robert de Sorbonne*, Almoner to *St. Lewis*, who furnisht him with means wherewith to perform the Work, as appears by the following Inscription in the Church, graved on a Brasis plate.

LUDOVICUS REX FRANCORUM,  
SUB QUO FUNDATA FUIT  
DOMUS SORBONÆ CIRCA  
ANNUM DOMINI.  
M CCLII.

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*Lewis King of France, by whose Favour this House of the Sorbonne was Founded about the Year of our Lord M CCLII.*

The

The 'Cardinal de Richelieu, who took all occasions to immortalize his Name, caused this Colledge to be Rebuilt, and spared no Costs to make it truly magnificent. For this purpose he employed the *Sieur Mercier* an able Architect; who after some Years time brought the work almost to the point of perfection as we see it; however it was not quite finisht by him, for he dyed before he could give it his last Hand. That which we are first to observe is the square place before the Church Door, and hath a Passage into the *Rue de la Harpe*. This place is, in truth, not large, by reason of some Houses built before it, belonging to the Colledge *des Tresoriers*, however this hinders not but that it is very handsom. On both hands it is fronted with very fair Houses. On one hand is a great Body of Lodgings stone built of Two Stories high, in Bossage Rustick; and here is the Divinity school for those Scholars who come from abroad to hear the Lectures which are made here by Six Doctors, Three in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon, who change from hour to hour. This School is great and high, and it is sometimes made use of when a Thesis is maintain'd by some Person of Quality. On the Right Hand in this Court is the Chapel belonging to the Colledge of *Clugni*. It takes up almost one side of this Court, and makes no unhandsom Show, although it be of Gothick building; but gives the Beholder occasion to observe with pleasure, the difference between that gross and Rustick sort of building in the Ages past, and the regular and studied manner now used in this. As you enter into this open place or Court, and cast your Eyes upon the

the Portal of the Church, you cannot desire a finer object. The proportions are so true, and the points of the view so well contrived, that the distant parts of this Edifice seem to stand over the Portal, and to be placed in the standing where they are, to serve for a greater Ornament to the Front. The Dome is none of the highest. It is accompanied like that of *Vat de Grace*, with Four little ones, with Statues, with hands of Lead gilt, and with a Balustrade of Iron about the little Lanthorn which is on the top of all the work. All these different things do agree so well one with another, that one cannot wish to see a more beautiful piece of Architecture. The Portal of the Church consists of Two orders of Pillars, Corinthian, and Composite. The second Story are only Pilasters. Both above and below, between the Pillars, are Niches, in which are placed Statues of very good Workmanship; as also are those on the outside, and those within, between the Corinthian Pilasters that support the Roof. The inside of the Church is but small, and is not altogether so light as it might have been; however, all things there are well disposed: The Pavement is of Marble: The Dome is very well painted, and so are the Four Fathers of the Church which are between the Arcades that sustain it; these are in Fresquo, and of colours very shining. The great Altar is not yet begun; but doubtless it will be magnificent, if they follow the designs which are shewn: It is to be all of Marble, composed of Six great Pillars of Jasper, with their Capitals and other Ornaments gilt. The lesser Altars, which are already finished, do promise, that if the great Altar be of the

P. II. D same

same gust, one cannot see any thing more delicate. The Altar of the Virgin was finish'd not long ago; it is of white Marble, with Ornaments of Brass gilt, which shew admirably. From hence we ought to go into the inward parts of the House, in the midst of which is a square Court encompass'd about with Buildings, part of which are higher than the rest, which gives an air of Grandeur and Majesty to the Portico of the Church. As you see it on this side, hardly can any thing appear better: At the bottom of this Court it appears rais'd upon Fifteen steps, and consists of ten great Corinthian Pillars, distant from the building more than Six Foot: These Pillars support a Fronton in which are the Armes of Cardinal *de Richelieu*, with two Statues on each side. On the Freese you read this Inscription:

ARMANDUS JOANNES CARD.  
DUX DE RICHELIEU, SORBO-  
NÆ PROVISO, ÆDIFICAVIT  
DOMUM ET EXALTAVIT TEM-  
PLUM SANCTUM DOMINO.  
M. DC. XLII.

---

*Armand John, Cardinal and Duke of Richelieu,  
Curator of the Sorbonne, built this House,  
and erected a Holy Temple to the Lord.*  
M. DC. XLII.

---

Under this beautiful Portico you see the Door into the Church, which is of the same disposition with

with that of the *Romana* in Rome: The Architect has imitated it as near as he could. All the Apartments about this Court are inhabited by the Doctors of this House, who have a particular right to dwell here. Some of these Doctors have very pretty Libraries of their own, but these are not so easie to be seen as the great Library which is common to all the House, where all the Doctors study. It is very long and very high, and runs over the head of two great ground Rooms, in which the Sordonnists maintain their Theses and Disputations. M. le Masle, Prior des Roches, and Secretary to Cardinal de Richelieu, gave the greatest part of the Books you see here, which are very good ones. Monsieur the Cardinal gave his also, among which are some very rare Manuscripts, distinguished from others by his Armes on the Covers; among the rest, there is one of *Titus Livius* in two great Folio Volumes, written in Parchment, it is of an old Translation into French about the Reign of Charles the Fifth, adorn'd with Mineatures at the beginning of every Chapter, and with Flourishes in the Margin, which are curiously Painted with that delicate Gold colour, the secret of which has been lost for these two last Ages, it having been formerly used as an ordinary Colour, and is of such an admirable brightness that it never sullies. Besides this there are many other very rare Manuscripts in one of the Presses at the end, on that side next the Chimney, most of them bound in red Turkey Leather. In this Library are a greater number of Divinity Books than of any other sort. Besides you may see here a great quantity of Bibles of different sorts, which have been Collect-

ed together with great care. At each end there is a Chimney, over which are placed the Effigies of Monsieur the Cardinal in his Ceremonious habit, and of Monsieur *le Masle*, both in their full length; over that next the door is a Bust of the Cardinal, in Brass, wrought by the Sieur *Varis*, which came from among the Goods of the Dutches of *Aiguillon*, who after her death bequeath'd this, with other Goods, to this House, she having had the use of them during her Life, by the Will of the Cardinal de *Richelieu* her Uncle. There is also another lesser Library in a private place of the House, but it contains only those Books of which there has happen'd to be two of a sort in the great Library, or such as the other Library cannot hold, in regard the number does increase daily, because most Authors present their Works here. The King himself hath presented to this place all the curious Prints which he has caused to be graved, of which there are four or five great Volumes in Folio, neatly bound, which are the Caroussel, the Tapistries, the curious Dissections which have been made at the Academy of Sciences, and some others; in such sort as this Library ought to be esteem'd as one of the best and most numerous that can be seen, tho' it be not yet quite perfected. But it is with this as with others which are in greater esteem, it being almost impossible to render any one Library compleat, because of the difficulty of recovering some scarce Books, which oftentimes make the chief beauty of a Library, and which cannot be met with without mighty pains. Besides since Printing, the number of Books is so increas'd, and there are so many publish'd in all parts of the World, that all cannot be had,

Over



Over the Church Door, on that side next the Place is the following Inscription:

DEO OPT. MAX.  
ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DE  
RICHELIEU.

---

*To Almighty God,  
Armand Cardinal of Richelieu.*

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After you have seen the most Remarkable things in the Sorbonne, you pass forward in the *Rue de la Harpe*; turning back again through the open place before the Church, you come next to

The Colledge d' *Harcourt*, one of the best of the University, in which they keep Exercise for the lower Schools, which are full of Pensioners, and such as come from abroad. The Gate is fair and of a very regular design, it is Vault fashion; adorn'd with Bossages, with a great Cornish, and an Attique over that: If they had contrived a Court before it, it would have appear'd with more advantage.

As you descend lower you pass by the Colledges of *Justice*, of *Baieux*, of *Narbonne*, and that of *Sey*, in which the Schools have been laid down for some years past.

Lower is the Church of St. *Cosmus*, in which there is nothing remarkable unless it be the Epitaph of Monsieur *Dupuy*, so well known to all Men of Learning. The House of St. *Cosmus* stands near this Church, in which House the *Chirurgions* do ordinarily meet to make their

Dissections in relation to the Anatomy of humane Bodies, upon which sometimes they make Learned Lectures.

Over against the *Rue de Sorbonne*, in the *Rue de Mathurins*, stands the *Hôtel de Cluni*, belonging to the Abbot of that name. This *Hôtel* was formerly call'd the *Palais des Termes*, because of some old Ruines here remaining of the *Thermae* or *Baths*, as some thought, of the Emperor *Julian* the Apostate. And you ought not to neglect going for this purpose to a Neighbouring House in the *Rue de la Harpe*, at the sign of the Iron-Cross, where the Messenger of *Chartres* lodges; you will see there several old Arches, which argue great Antiquity, and within them a kind of Hall whose Roof is very high, and contrived without *Cordons*; this is very likely to have been used for some profane Temple. The three Niches in the South Wall serve to support this Conjecture, in regard they might have been so contrived for Statues, but we cannot determine any thing, and the silence of Historians in this matter leaves People at Liberty to make what Conjectures they please. The other parts are very well built, and assure us it was heretofore some great House. The Roof is so strong that they have laid upon it so much Earth as to make a little Garden, in which are Flowers and small Trees growing; and those who dwell in the *Hôtel de Cluni*, come and walk here as on a Terrace made on purpose.

This is all that is to be seen in this Street. Further on, and at the end of the *Rue de la vieille Bouclerie*, which determines at the little open place before the *Pont St. Michel*, near to a House which almost makes the very Corner of the Street,

Street, you may observe a great stone, which serves for a Boundary, upon which is cut after an ugly fashion the Figure of a Man; but as ill as it is one may easily distinguish the Head. Historians tell us, That this is the representation of one call'd *John le Clerc*, a Locksmith by trade, and Porter of the Gate de *Buffi*; who in the time of those Troubles which happen'd in the Reign of *Charles* the Sixth, after the *Parisians* had expel'd the *Burgundians* out of this City, where they had committed a thousand Disorders, had the Treachery to open to them that Gate in the night time, which put the *Burgesses* into an Alarm. After all these troubles were over, the *Parisians* intending a revenge upon the Author of them, and not able to apprehend his person, he being fled, they caused his Effigies to be made in stone, and by Sentence of the Provost of *Paris*, all the Inhabitants were ordered to cast something in his Face, in detestation of his Treason, and this was accordingly executed. Since that time this Statue has been removed to this place to keep off the Wheels of Coaches and Carts, from injuring the House where it stands. Turning on the left Hand you enter into

The Street of *St. Andrew des Arcs*. The Parish Church which gives name to this Street is considerable for several things, which the Curious will meet with in it. It was formerly but a small Chapel, and stood in the middle of a Field, planted with Vines or Fruit-Trees, belonging to the Monks of *St. Germain des Prez*. But all these things have been alter'd a long time. Some think that this Church is call'd *St. Andrew des Arcs*, by reason of some old Arches that were

hereabouts. The building it self hath nothing singular, but you ought not to neglect to go into this Church to see the Tombs of several famous persons; such were *Messieurs de Thou*, whose Monuments are in the Chapel of *St. Christopher*, which they built from the Ground. The name of these great Men hath attain'd so great veneration among the Learned, that most of them make no difficulty to say, That *France* never produced more Illustrious Persons. And the History which was writ by one of them, is look'd upon as the very Model and best thing of the kind in these last Ages. It is writ in Latin, which has occasion'd Strangers not only to read it, but to have so great an esteem for it, that they apply themselves to this Historian more than any. In this Chapel you may see a Bust of *Monfieur de Thou* in Marble, with his Epitaph, which recites at large the great Employments which he enjoy'd.

## D. O. M.

*Christophoro Thuano Augus. F. Jac. Equiti, qui omnib. Toga munerib. summa cum eruditionis, integritatis, prudentia laude perfunctus, amplissimosque honores sub Franc. I. Henric. II. Regib. consecutus, Senatus Paris. Praeses deinde Princeps sacri Consistorii Consiliarius, mox Henr. tunc Aurel. ac demum Franc. Andeg. D. Cancellarius: Tandem cum de Judiciario ordine emendando quaestura Regno fraudib. ac rapinis vindicando, & Scholar. disciplina restituenda cogitaret, nulla inclinata aetate incommoda anna experitus, ex improvisa febris decessit.*

UXOR

OXO R LIBERIQUE MOER. P.  
VIXIT ANN. LXXIV. D. 5.  
OBIIT ANNO SALUTIS 1582 CALEND.  
NOVEMB.

*Sacred to Almighty God*

*To the Memory of Christopher de Thou, Knight,  
the Brother of James, who having passed through  
all the Offices of the Long-Robe, with the com-  
mendation of his Learning, Honesty and Prudence,  
and having arrived to very great Honours under  
Francis the First, and Henry the Second Kings  
of France: Being President of the Parliament  
at Paris; after that chief Counsellor of the Holy  
Consistory, and then Chancellor to Henry Duke of  
Orleans, and at last to Francis Duke of Anjou.  
At length when he designed to correct the Courts  
of Justice, to deliver the Revenue of the King-  
dom from Cheats and Defalcations, and to re-  
store the Discipline of the Universities, having per-  
ceived in himself none of the inconveniences of  
old Age, he died suddenly of a Fever.*

*His Wife and Children, with much Sorrow, erect-  
ed this.*

*He lived 74. Years and 5. Days.*

*He died in the Year of Salvation 1582. on the  
Calends of November.*

You may also read in the same Chapel the  
Epitaph of his Eldest Son, and of several other

persons of this Family who are here interr'd.

In *St. Matthew's Chapel*, near this, are the Tombs of several Ancestors of the Chancellor *Seguier*, to whom *France* owes a great part of her Renown in Learning. These illustrious Fathers of a Son no way degenerating, were of the same name with him, *Peter Seguier*, and did execute in their times the principal Charges in Parliament, as may be seen by the Inscriptions in this Chapel.

On the same Church you may read the Epitaph of the Princess of *Conti*, who deceased in the Year 1668. and whose Piety is still Reverend in the Eyes of the whole World. This is in the Quire on one side of the high Altar. Upon the Monument is placed a handsom Figure of White Marble representing Hope Afflicted: it was wrought by *M. Girardon*. Below the Figure is this Inscription:

A LA GLOIRE DE DIEU,  
ET A LA MEMOIRE ETERNELLE  
D'ANNE-MARIE MARTINOZZY,  
PRINCESSE DE CONTY.

*Qui detrompée du monde dès l'âge de xix, ans, vendit ses pierreries pour nourrir pendant la famine de 1662. les pauvres de Berry, de Campagne, & de Picardie, pratiqua toutes les austérités que sa santé put souffrir, demeura veuve à l'âge de xxix. ans, consacra le reste de sa vie à élever en Princes Chrétiens les Princes ses Enfants, & à maintenir les Loix temporelles & ecclésiastiques dans ses Terres, se réduisit à*

of PARIS.

83

une dépense très-moderée, restituâ tous les biens dont l'acquisition lui fut suspecte jusqu'à la somme de D. CCC, mille livres, distribua toute son épargne aux Pauvres, dans ses Terres & dans toutes les parties du Monde, & passa soudainement à l'éternité après XVI. ans de persévérance, le 15. Février M.DC. LXXII. âgée de XXXVI. ans.

Priez Dieu pour elle.

LOUIS ARMAND DE BOURBON,  
PRINCE DE CONTI, ET FRANÇOIS-  
LOUIS DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE  
LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, ses Enfants ont  
posé ce Monument.

To the Glory of God,

And the Eternal Memory of

ANNA-MARIA MARTINOZZY,

Princess of CONTI;

Who being undecieved and weaned from the World at  
the Age of Nineteen Years, sold her Jewels in  
the Famine 1662. for the relief of the Poor  
in Berry, Champagne and Picardy, practised  
all the Austerities which a Religious and Holy Life  
can endure; became a Widow at the Age of 29.  
Years, and consecrated the rest of her Life, to the  
Education of her Sons like true Christian Prin-  
ces: and to the maintaining the *Larus Temporal*  
and Ecclesiastick in her Lands, reduced her self to  
a mean expence, restored all the Goods she had.  
which

which were any ways suspected by her to be unjustly gotten, to the Summ of Eight hundred thousand Livres, distributed all the Overplus of her Revenue to the Poor in her Lands, and indeed in all parts of the World, and after Sixteen Years of perseverance, past suddainly to Eternity on the Fourth of February, M. D C. LXXII. Aged Thirty-six Years.

Pray to God for her.

Lewis Armand de Bourbon, Prince of Conti,  
and Francois-Louis de Bourbon, Prince de la  
Roche-Sur-Yon, her Sons raised this Monument.

In all this Quarter there is nothing considerable but only the *Hôtel de Thou*, where formerly lived the Famous persons of that Name, who also built it. The Famous Library, of which we formerly made mention, and which Monsieur de Mevins purchased some Years ago, did for a long time remain in this House.

The *Hôtel de Megrigni* is not far off; this is also in the *Rue des Poitevins*. This last is built with much regularity; and though the Apartments are not very spacious, yet are they convenient.

In the *Rue Haute-Feuille*, at the further end next the *Cordeliers*, stands the Colledge of the *Premmonstrantes*. In this Colledge the Religious of that Order study in the way, to attain their degrees in the University. The Church hath been considerably repair'd of late Years by the care of Monsieur Colbert, Abbot, and General of this Order, who hath caused it to be adorn'd within, throughout, with a handsom Wainscot.

The



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*The Convent of Cordeliers.*

**T**HIS Monastery was built about the Year 1217. in the Pontificate of Pope *Honorius* the III. while *St. Francis* was yet living at *Assisium* in *Italy*. Some of the Religious Men of the new Order, which that great Saint did institute, came into *France*; the first who arrived at *Paris* were Lodged in the Houses of certain *Burgesses*; but afterwards at the Solicitation of the fore-mentioned Pope, who writ to *William* then Bishop of this City in their behalf, they were taken notice of; and in the Year 1230. *Eudo*, Abbot of *St. Germain des Prez*, gave them the place where they now inhabit at this day. The Kings of *France* did after this become great Benefactors to them, *St. Lewis* gave more than all; he caused their Church to be built, not as we see it at present, but as it was before the Fire which happened here in the Year 1580. and reduced all into Ashes, and part also of the Convent, ruining many Marble Tombs of several Princes and Princesses of the Blood-Royal, which then stood in the Quire, but can hardly now be remember'd. However according to the report of *Giles Corozet*, these were the Principal; namely, that of *Mary* Queen of *France*, Wife of *Philip* the hardy, Son of *St. Lewis*; of *Jane* Queen of *France* and *Navarre*, Wife of *Philip* the Fair, and Foundress of the Colledge of *Navarre*, as we have already said; the Heart of *Philip* the Long, and others whom it would be to no purpose to mention. The Body of the *Cordeliers* is one

one of the most numerous of all *Paris*. There are always here resident a great number of Students, who come hither from divers parts of the Kingdom in order to take their Degrees of Doctor in Divinity, which makes them considerable among themselves. We have seen very great Men come from this House; among others *Nicholas de Lira*, esteemed the most knowing of his Age in the Tongues, but more especially in Divinity; and *John Scot*, surnamed *Doctor Subtilis*, who through his profound Science hath raised a Singular Tenent taught and read in their Schools, which notwithstanding is founded on the Principles of *Aristotle*. The only Curiosity to be observed in the Convent of these Fathers, is their new Cloister which contains near a hundred Chambers all very neat and very light-some, it is Square, and in the middle is a small Garden adorn'd with a Parterre and a Fountain. The Four Coridors or Walks, which compose this Cloister, are vaulted and adorn'd with the Armes of those pious Persons, who did contribute to the Charges of the Building, which were not small. The Refectory, the Chapter-House and the Library are worth seeing; as for the Church it hath nothing Curious. There are in it two famous Brotherhoods, one of the Pilgrims of *Jerusalem*, and the other of the third Order of *St. Francis*, who have here their several Chapels. As you go forth you ought to observe the Statue of *St. Lewis*, over the Door, which Antiquaries think to be one of the likest to that great King that we have.

This Quarter hath been of late time much improved and beautified: they have made two new Streets that go into the *Fosse* of the *Hôtel*  
de

*de Conde.* In that next the Convent of the *Cordeliers* is contrived a little place (or open Court) before the Church door, which is not inconvenient: this Street is called *Rue de l'Observance*, and the other *Rue de Tourain*, because of the adjoining *Hôtel de Tours*.

Near this place did formerly stand the *Porte Saint Germain*, which some years ago was pulled down. In the place of which is erected a Fountain, with this Inscription:

URNAM NYMPHA GERENS DOMINAM  
TENDEBAT IN URBEM,  
HIC STETIT, ET LARGAS LÆTA  
PROFUDIT AQUAS. 1675.

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*The Nymph was hastning with her Urn to Town:  
Here she stood still, and joyful pour'd it down. 1675.*

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## THE FAUX-BOURG SAINT GERMAIN.

Since the taking down of the four Gates which divided this *Faux-bourg* from the rest of *Paris*, it hath been call'd

*The Quarter of St. Germain's;*

And doubtless this is the fairest and largest of all the other Quarters, on the account of its

its extent, the number of its fair Houses, and the quantity of its Inhabitants: on these accounts this one *Faux-bourg* may be compared with some great Towns in *Europe*, which are much talk'd of, according to the Opinion of Strangers themselves; to whom the dwellings here appear so pleasing, that they prefer this part of the Town to all the rest of *Paris*: and they have reason for so doing, since all things abound here, and the Air is very pure, the Houses being divided from one another by several Gardens. Besides other advantages, all sorts of Exercises are taught here; and perhaps there is not in the whole World any one Town in which one may reckon no less than Six Academies, as you may in this Quarter; filled, for the most part, with all the illustrious Youth of *France* and *Germany*; who come hither to learn all things that can make a Gentleman accomplished and capable of gaining Reputation in the World. Sometimes in one Winter there has been reckoned here Twelve Foreign Princes, and more than Three hundred Earls and Barons, not counting a much greater number of ordinary Gentlemen, whom the reputation of *France* draws hither with a mighty desire to learn our Language, and those Exercises which are no where taught in their parts with equal perfection. The six Academies bearing the names of the six principal Riding-Masters who Teach at them, are,

Monfieur Coulon, near *Saint Sulpice*.

M. Bernardi, near the *Hôtel de Condé*.

M. de Long-prest, at the end of the *Rue St. Marguerite*.

M. de

M. de Roefort, in the *Ruë de l'Univerfity*.

M. de Fandeuil, in the *Ruë de Seine*.

M. ——— On the *Foffez de Monsieur le Prince*.

This Quarter takes its Name from the Abby Royal of *St. Germain des Prez* in the midft of it, which is one of the Ancientest and Richest of the Kingdom. Of which we must speak in a particular manner.

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### *The Abby of St. Germain des Prez.*

**K**ing *Childebert*, Son of the Great *Clouis* was the Founder. Monsieur de *Mezeray* reports the particulars of the Foundation, and tells us, That that King being in *Spain* in the year 543. in a War againft the *Visigoths*, he laid Siege to the Town of *Sarragoffa* in which they were refuged: the Inhabitants finding themselves feverely preft by the *French*, and thinking in imitation of the ancient *Romans*, to move their Enemies by fome furprizing Action, they concluded to make a Proceffion about their Walls, in which they carried the Coat and other Reliques of *St. Vincent*. At this fight *Childebert* was fo effectively concern'd, that he yeilded fo far, that he was contented to depart with certain Prefents which the Bifhop made him, among other things that Coat, and thofe Reliques of *St. Vincent*, which he brought with him to *Paris*, and to the honour of them built the Church, of which we are now about to fpeak.

This Abby hath had feveral Names; it was sometime called *St. Croix*, becaufe of a piece of  
that

that Holy Wood placed here among the other Reliques which he brought with him : at present it bears the name of *St. Germain*, who was Abbot here, and Bishop of *Paris*, and is here interr'd. On his Festival day, which is the 28th of *May*, they expose to publick view his Shrine, which is of Silver gilt, adorn'd with a great quantity of Precious Stones : It is of a Gothick kind of Work, but as curious and handsome as one can see. All that remains of *Childebert's* Building is the principal Gate at the end of the Church, and the great Steeple over it, which appear very ancient. The Statues of the Kings and Queens which are on the sides of this Gate, are of such a design as discovers that in that Age the Gift of good Sculpture was not known ; for we can hardly distinguish whether the Statues represent Men or Women. The Tomb of the aforementioned King is in the middle of the Quire, raised about two foot and an half, with some Inscriptions added to it when they removed it hither from *St. Germain's* Chapel, where it formerly was behind the Quire. This translation hapned about thirty or forty years ago, when the Church was Repair'd and Beautified as it now is. At the same time they made over it a Vault of Stone instead of one of Wainscot as was before, and adorned the Pillars that supported it with *Corinthian* Capitals. This Church is not lookt upon at present, as any Curiosity, yet is the Disposition of its parts well enough. The Great Altar is in the middle of the *Croisée* ; and so contrived, that one may go round it : In the fore-part of this Altar is a Table of Silver gilt, which is a great Ornament, and is shewed only on Festival Days. It is adorn'd with the Figures of

of the Apostles, and a Crucifix in the middle, of an ancient sort of Work, not-unhandsom. This was the Gift of *William*, Abbot of this House, whose Body was found intire not long ago, tho' he had been buried several Ages. The Quire where the Religious sing is behind, in which their Stalls or Seats are of a very handsom Workmanship. At the Feet of *Childebert's* Tomb you may read the following Epitaph of Monsieur the Duke of *Verneuil*, natural Son of *Henry* the Fourth, who before he married with the Dutcheſs of *Sally*, was Bishop of *Metz* and Abbot of *St. Germain's*. The Epitaph was made by the Learned *Dom. Jean Mabillon*.

SRRENISSTIMO PRINCIPI  
HENRICO BORBONIO,  
DUCI VERNOLIENSI,  
Cujus COR HOC LOCO POSITUM EST,  
OPTIMO QUONDAM PATRONO SUO  
BENEDICTINA RELIGIO,  
QUAM VIVENS SEMPER IN CORDE HABUIT,  
CUI MORIENS COR SUUM COMMENDAVIT,  
HUNC TITULUM P.  
ANNO CIO. IOO. LXXXII.

To the Illustrious Prince  
Henry of Bourbon, Duke of Verneuil,  
Whose Heart is here placed,  
To their excellent Patron,  
The Religion of St. Benedict,  
Whom living he had always in his heart,  
To whom dying he bequeath'd his heart,  
placed this Epitaph.

In the Year, CIO. IOO. LXXXII.

Some

Some time since, here hath also been interred  
near this Monument, Monsieur the Comte de  
*Fexin*, naturalized Son of *France*, over whose Bo-  
dy is this other Inscription.

**D. O. M.**

EXPECTAT RESURRECTIONEM,  
QUAM FIRMA SUPRA AETATEM FIDE  
SPERAVIT,  
SERENISSIMUS PRINCEPS  
LUDOVICUS CÆSAR  
BORBONIUS,  
COMES VELIOCASSIUM,  
LUDOVICI MAGNI FILIUS,  
QUI CONSUMMATUS IN BREVI  
EXPLEVIT TEMPORA MULTA.  
VIXIT  
ANNOS X. MENSES VI. DIES XXII.  
OBIIT  
DIE X. JANUARIi ANNI M. DC. LXXXIII.  
RAPTUS EST  
NE MALITIA MUTARET INTELLECTUM  
Ejus,  
UT VERO AMANTISSIMI FILII PERENNET  
MEMORIA.  
LUDOVICUS MAGNUS  
ANNIVERSARIUM SOLEMNE  
CUM PRIVATIS MISSIS DECEN  
INSTITUIT.



Sacred to Almighty God.

Here lies expecting the Resurrection,  
Which he hoped for with a Faith beyond his Age,  
The Illustrious Prince  
Lewis Cæsar of Bourbon,  
Count of Vexin, Son of Lewis the Great.  
Who being quickly accomplished, finish'd a great Age  
in a very short time. He lived X. years,  
VI. months, and XXII. days.  
He dyed the Tenth of January, in the Year  
M. DC. LXXXIII.

He was taken away that he might not be injur'd by  
the iniquity of the times; but that his  
memory might be immortal.

Lewis the Great  
Appointed a solemn Anniversary for him, with ten  
private Masses.

On each side of the great Altar are three  
Tombs, which belong to certain Kings of the  
first Race, namely that of *Chilperic*, with this  
Inscription on the edges in ancient Letters:

REX CHILPERICUS HOC TEGI-  
TUR LAPIDE.

Under this Stone King Chilperic lies interr'd.

That

That of Queen *Fredegonde*, which is composed of a kind of Mosaic, of pieces laid in with Veins of Brass couched in the Stone. This Queen is represented holding in her hand a Scepter with a double Flower de Lis at the end of it, which makes one believe that in those ancient times the Flowers de Lis were in use; the Crown on her Head may further authorise this Opinion. She deceased at *Paris* in the year 601, *Clotaire* second Son of *Childeric* the Second, and of his Wife *Fredegonde*, with his Wife *Bertrude* are also here interr'd: so likewise are *Childeric* the Second, and his Wife. This King was Son of *Clouis* the Second, who was murder'd in hunting in the Woods of *Bondus*, by a Gentleman of *Liege* called *Bodile*, whom he had caus'd dishonourably to be whipt, not respecting his quality.

Before the *Normans* and *Danes* ruin'd this Church, here were many other Monuments of famous persons whose memory now is lost. The Kings of the First Race did affect to be bury'd here, in like manner as those of the second and third Races made choice of *St. Denis* for the same purpose. They have lately built here two very handsom Chapels of the same Symmetry, in the two Wings of the Church: they are adorn'd with Composite Pillars of Marble vein'd, with Pedestals of the same, so also the Eriſe. That on the right hand is dedicated to *St. Margaret*, whose Girdle these Fathers keep here; and Women with Child, who have a very great devotion to this Chapel, are usually girded with it. The Tomb belonging to some of the family of *Castelan* is over against this Chapel, and is of the design of *M. Girardon*.

The other Chapel is dedicated to *St. Casimir*,  
King

King of Poland, Patron of King *Casimr*, who dyed here in *France*, Abbot of this Abby, and whose heart is under the Monument, which stands on one side of this Chapel. This King is represented kneeling, in white Marble, apparelled in his Royal Robes, and offering his Crown and Scepter to God, on a Tomb of black Marble, supported with a great Pedestal; in the forepart of which is placed a Bas-relief in Brass, representing a victory by him gain'd over the Turks. This Monument is one of the finest that can be seen, and one can hardly meet with the like. A Lay Brother of this House named Brother *Jean Thibaut*, who passes for one of the most able men that are in these Works, did erect it. On each side are represented Captive Turks in Chains, sitting on heaps of Arms, in manner of Trophies. The Epitaph was written by Father *Delfau*, one of the Monks of this Abby, and is as follows:

ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ  
REGIS ORTHODOXI.

HEIC

POST EMENSOS VIRTUTIS  
AC GLORIÆ GRADUS OMNES  
QUIESCIT NOBILI SUI PARTE

JOHANNES  
CASIMIRUS  
POLONIÆ  
AC SUECIÆ REX;

ALTO

ALTO E JAGELLONIDUM SANGUINE  
FAMILIA VASATENSI

POSTREMUS,

QUIA SUMMUS

LITTERIS, ARMIS, PIETATE,

MULTARUM GENTIUM LINGUAS  
ADDIDIT, QUO ILLAS PROPENSUS SIBI  
DEVINCIRET.

SEPTEMDECIM PROELIIS COLLATIS  
CUM HOSTE SIGNIS

TOTIDEM UNO MINUS VICIT.

SEMPER INVICTUS.

MOSCOVITAS, SUECOS, BRANDEBURGENSES  
TARTAROS, GERMANOS

ARMIS;

COSACOS, ALIOSQUE REBELLES  
GRATIA, AC BENEFICIIS

EXPUGNAVIT,

VICTORIA REGEM EIS SE PRAEBENS  
CLEMENTIA PATREM.

DENIQUE TOTIS VIGINII  
IMPERII ANNIS,

FORTUNAM VIRTUTE VINCENS,

AULAM HABUIT IN CASTRIS,

PALATIA

IN TENTORIIS,

SPECTACULA

IN TRIUMPHIS.

LIBEROS EX LEGITIMO CONNUBIO  
SUSCEPIT, QUEIS POSTEA ORBATUS  
EST, NE SI SE MAJOREM RELIQUIS-  
SET, NON ESSET IPSE MAXIMUS,  
SIN MINOREM, STIRPS DEGENERA-  
RET, PAR EI AD FORTITUDINEM  
RELIGIO FUIT,  
NEC SEGNIUS COELO MILITAVIT,  
QUAM SOLO.

HINC EXTRUCTA MONASTERIA ET  
NOSOCOMIA VARSAVIÆ,  
CALVINIANORUM FANA IN LITHUANIA  
EXCISA,  
SOCINIANI REGNO PULSI, NE

CASIMIRUM HABERENT REGEM,  
QUI CHRISTUM DEUM NON  
HABERENT.

SENATUS A VARIIS SECTIS AD  
CATHOLICAE FIDEI COMMUNIONEM  
ADDUCIUS,  
UT ECCLESIAE LEGIBUS  
CONTINERENTUR,  
QUI JURA POPULIS DICERENT  
UNDE ILLI PRAECLARUM

ORTHODOXI NOMEN  
AB ALEXANDRO VII.  
INDITVM.

HUMANAE DENIQUE GLORIAE  
FASTIGIUM PRAETERGRESSUS,  
CUM NIHIL PRAECLARIUS AGERE  
POSSET,

IMPERIUM SPONTE ABDI-  
CAVIT ANNO M. DC.  
LXVIII.

TUM PORRO LACRYMAE, QUAS NULLI  
REGNANS EXCUSSE-  
RAT, OMNIUM OCVLIS MANARUNT,  
QUI ABEUNTEM REGEM, NON SECUS  
ATQUE OBEUNTEM PATREM,

LUXERE.

VITAE RELIQUUM IN PIETATIS  
OFFICIIS CUM EXEGISSET,  
TANDEM AUDITA KAMENECIAE  
EXPUGNATIONE, NE TANTAE CLA-  
DI SUPERESSET,

CARITATE PATRIAE  
VULNERATUS OCCUBUIT  
XVII. KAL. JAN. M. DC. LXXII.

REGIUM COR MONACHIS Hujus  
COENOBII, CUI ABBAS PRAEFVERAT,  
AMORIS PIGNUS RELIQUIT: QUOD  
ILLI ISTHOC TUMULO MOE-  
RENTES CONDIDERUNT.

---

*To the Eternal Memory  
of the Orthodox King.*

*Here  
After having past through all the degrees  
Of Virtue and of Glory,*

of PARIS.

99

*Rests in a noble part of himself.*

*John Calimire*

*King of Poland and Sweedland ;*

*Of the illustrious Blood of the Jagellonides,*

*And of the Vafatenfian Family*

*The last ;*

*Because the greatest*

*In Learning, Arms and Piety.*

*He learnt the Languages of many Nations,*

*That he might the more readily oblige them.*

*Having fought Seventeen set Battels,*

*He Conquer'd in all but one,*

*Always invincible.*

*The Muscovites, Sweedes, Brandeburgers,*

*Tartars, Germains*

*He Conquer'd by Arms ;*

*The Cossacks, and other Rebels*

*By Favour and Benefits :*

*By his Victory, shewing himself their King,*

*And by his Clemency their Father.*

*He had his Court in his Camp,*

*His Palaces*

*In his Tents,*

*And his Shows*

*In his Triumphs.*

*He had Children in lawful Wedlock,*

*Of which he was afterwards deprived,*

*Left, if he should leave behind him a greater than*

*Himself,*

*He himself should not be the greatest ;*

*But if a less, his race should degenerate.*

*His Religion was equal to his Valour,*

*Nor did he fight less for the next World*

*Than for this.*

*Hence were Monasteries and Hospitals*

*Built at Warsaw.*

# *A New Description*

*The Temples of the Calvinists  
 Destroyed in Lithuania ;  
 The Socinians driven out of the Kingdom,  
 That none might have Casimir  
 For their King,  
 Who would not have Christ  
 For their God.*

*The Senate from Various Sells  
 Was reduced to the Communion  
 Of the Catholick Faith,  
 That they might obey the Laws of the Church,  
 Who made Laws for the People.*

*Hence was the famous Title of  
 ORTHODOX,  
 Given him by Alexander the Seventh.*

*Finally, having out-gone  
 The highest pitch of Humane Glory,  
 When he could do nothing more illustrious,  
 He willingly laid down his Crown  
 In the Year M. DC. LXVIII.*

*And then those Years  
 Which his Reign had never extorted from any,  
 Flow'd from the Eyes of all,  
 Who Bemoiled the Departure of their King,  
 As it were the Death of their Father.  
 When he had spent the residue of his Life in the  
 Offices of Piety*

*At length hearing of the loss of Caminiec,  
 That he might not out-live so great a Calamity,  
 Being wounded with the Love of his Country;  
 He dyed*

*The XVII of the Calends of January,  
 M. DC. LXXII.*

*His Royal Heirs he left to the Monks of  
 This Monastery,  
 Of which he had been Abbot,*



*As a Pledge of his Love ;  
Which they lamenting inclosed  
In this Tomb.*

---

In one of the Chapels behind the Quire, you may further observe two Tombs of Marble belonging to two of the House of *Duglas*, one of the principal Families in *Scotland*.

Having seen these things, there remains nothing more of singular note in the Church. On Festival Days the divine Office is here Celebrated with great Pomp and Majesty, and there is scarce any Company of Regulars who perform better. The Order of *St. Benet* hath been in the Possession of this House, ever since it was first Founded by King *Childebert*. And the Church, according to the opinion of some Historians, stands in the same place where was formerly a Temple dedicated to the Goddess *Isis*, whose Statue remain'd here till the last Age ; at which time an old Woman being seen saying her Prayers before it, it was by order of the Superiours removed out of the Church, and broken to pieces.

In the inward parts of this Convent the Refectory is worth seeing, which is great, and one of the fairest of the Kingdom. It hath lights on both sides : The Glafs of which is very handsome, tho' old. At the end of this Room is a Stair-case that leads up to the great Dortor : which Stair-case is a hardy piece of Building. And you must not neglect to visit the Chapel of our Lady ; behind which is something of the same design with the *Holy Chapel* at the *Palais*.

Report says, That both were built by the same Architect, who lies buried here.

But without tarrying long in viewing these things, you ought to go to the Library, which takes up all the upper Room of that Arm of the Cloister next the Church. It is, in truth, none of the fullest, but in recompence of that, all the Books are the choicest and of the best Editions that can be met with. In the last Age, when there was not such plenty of Libraries as at present, this here, was esteemed the principal Library of *Paris*. And at this day, if it doth not continue all out of the same reputation for Printed Books, yet for Manuscripts none will dispute the precedency, of which we can no where meet with so great a Quantity nor such Choice ones, unless it be in the King's Library. These Manuscripts are kept at the further end, in a little Chamber by themselves; which Room is full of them from the top to the bottom. Here are some of all Subjects, but chiefly of Religion; by means of which great Lights, several faults of Printers and ill Copiers have been discovered and amended. In a little Press in the great Library, they preserve several Volumes more choice and rare than the rest; amongst which is one called *The Psalter of St. Germain*; it being supposed to have been used by that Saint, who lived about the Year 560. in the Reign of *Childebert*, King of *France*, and *Justinian*, Emperor in the East. Formerly this Book was kept in the Sacristy, among the Reliques; but in regard it was so often desired to be seen by curious persons, it was removed hither: It is written in Letters of Gold and Silver, upon a Purple coloured Velom; and contains all the

Psalms

psalms of *David*. There is also in the same place a very ancient Missal, which according to all appearance, is more than 900. Years old: Certain Tablets of the Antients, made of small Boards of Cedar, with a kind of Wax or Varnish finely spread over them, upon which they writ with their Stile (or Steel Bodkin); and several other singularities of such sort, which deserve to be considered; above all, one great Volume, full of Attestations of the Belief of several Greek Bishops, touching Transubstantiation: Which Attestations the Learned M. *Arnauld*, with much pains, procured from *Constantinople*, by the means of Monsieur de *Noinel*, Ambassador from *France* to the *Port*, for Authorities against those of the pretended Reformed Religion, who maintained that the Greek Church was of their Opinion.

Having said thus much of the Library, the Reader will not be displeas'd if I give some account of those Excellent Works, which the Learned Monks of this House have lately published; of which the most useful and most considerable is St. *Augustin's* Works, which they have interpreted and corrected according to the most antient and authentique Manuscripts in all the Libraries in *Europe*, of which they have had an account. We have already received five great Volumes, to which the publick have given an universal applause, and they are continually employ'd about publishing the rest with the same Purity. One may justly say, That there has not been any thing undertaken in this Age, of greater importance and advantage to Religion; in regard all the Disputes that of late Years have happen'd among Divines on the sub-

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ject

jest of Grace, have risen from the different interpretation of that Father. The Church is obliged to these Learned Monks, who deserve no less Glory for their Pains, than they have had Trouble in the undertaking, before they could bring the Work to this Condition. Father *Dom Luc d'Asbery*, a Monk of this House, hath published the *Spicilegium*, and hath continued it to the Thirteenth Volume in *Quarto*, in which he hath collected together several antient Pieces, hitherto hid in the Libraries of his Order, and which had been lost in oblivion, without his care in thus shewing them to the light; to these Volumes he hath added learned Prefaces, which are a great help to the Curious.

But after the incomparable Book, which Father *Dom Jean Mabillon* has published two Years ago, nothing further can be wisht for; it is Entituled, *De Re Diplomatica*, in Folio, with a great number of Figures of antient Charters, which this Learned Author has decifer'd after the happiest way that can be; and thereupon he hath made most learned Remarques, to teach us how to know if they be Counterfeits, which will appear an easie thing to him who has read this Book. Those who have perused it can never sufficiently admire the Pains and Patience of the Author, in making such Learned Discoveries as are in it; and there is hardly any Work in which there appears more solid Judgment than in this; which is the cause that of the small number of Authors which we can reckon among the Learned, he is one of those who is most esteem'd and hath the greatest Reputation. We have also from his hand several Volumes of *Analekts* (or *Fragments*) in *Octavo*, which he continues daily, with much care.

There

There are also in this Society, many other Learned Men who are continually employed upon divers subjects, from whose hands we shall have in a little time the Works of *St. Ambrose*. One may say further, to their Commendation, that there is not any Religious House where Idleness is more strictly avoided than in this.

We must know, that this Abby hath been in former times often Ruin'd, at the Incurfions of Foreigners, it then standing out of the Town. The *Normans* and the *Danes* have Pillaged and Burnt it three or four times, and it hath stood out some Sieges like a Fortified Town. It was at that time enclosed about with deep Ditches and strong Walls, which from one space to another were defended with round Towers, most of which, of later time, have been pulled down to build the Houses round about it; and there remain but two which are at the Gate, on that side next the *Rile St. Benoist*.

In regard it is difficult to observe the course of the Streets in *St. Germain's* Quarter, as we have done in other parts of the Town; because things are not here in a Row as elsewhere: We shall therefore speak of the observable places severally, endeavouring, however, as near as we can, to describe them to the Curious in the same course, and thereby to spare their pains as much as may be.

The

### The Palace of ORLEANS,

Otherwise call'd *The Palace of Luxembourg*, because it stands in the same place where formerly stood a *Hôtel* of that name.

Of all the Houses in *Paris*, and even in the whole Kingdom; there is none more regular, better design'd for Architecture, or more magnificent than this Palace. *Mary de Medicis*, Widow of *Henry IV.* caused it to be built, and for that purpose made use of the ablest Artift of her time, named *Jacques de Brosse*, the same person who designed the Portal of *St. Gervais*, of which I have already spoken. That great Queen spared no Costs to leave Posterity a Monument of her magnificence. All Foreign Travellers do agree, that in all *Italy*, there is nothing to be seen, where Art hath been observed with more exactness, and where more Grandeur and Majesty appears, than in this building. It is composed of a great Square Court, at the further end of which is the main Body of the Building, accompanied at the ends with four Pavillions, and in the middle the *Avant-corps*, which makes a fifth, set off with Pillars. On each side of the foresaid Court are two long Galleries a little lower than the rest of the Building, each supported with 9 Arches, under which one may walk dry round about the Court. The Front of all this Palace is after the manner of an open Gallery, with a kind of Dome in the middle supported with Pillars, under which is the great Door

Door butting upon the *Rue de Tournon*; at the upper part of which Street this Palace is situated, which adds much to the beauty of its *Avenue*. At each end of the Galleries, and also of the two Terraces, which run along the fore-part of the Court, are two other great Pavillions, which stand in the same Line with the Face of the Building. The Architecture of this Palace consists of Pilasters, except about the great Portal, and on the Garden side before a little Dome, which serves for a Chapel, where are some Pillars which stand off from the Work. The Orders observed in this Work are the Tuscan, and the Dorick, with an Attique above; and on the Garden side over the Tuscan and Dorick, is an Ionick, which makes a third Order compleat, with Balustrades round about the top; as also Frontons and Faces, on which are great Statues in cumbent postures, supporting Crowns. This excellent Architecture is still more beautiful, by reason of the *Bossage* that runs all over the Work, no other Ornaments being necessary. All that you see here is according to the plain and true Rules of Art, which is the cause that all those who are any thing knowing in Architecture, take more delight in considering this Palace, and observe more beauties in it, than those who regard only the things without knowing the true value. This Palace is at present inhabited by two illustrious Princesses, Daughters of the late Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother of *Lewis* the XIII. On the left hand as you come in are the Apartments of *Mademoiselle d'Orleans*, and on the right those of *Madam* the Dutchess of *Guise*, her Sister. In the first mentioned are several excellent *Plafons*, and very rich

rich Furniture; in the last among other things, you ought to see the Gallery painted by the Famous *Rubens* of *Antwerp*, who was invited from *Flanders* on purpose to paint it. These Paintings are great Pictures on the Pannels between the Divisions, in which are represented the principal actions of *Henry* the IV his Life, more especially those in which *Mary* of *Medicis* had any concern. No Man can desire to see any thing more exactly designed or better perform'd: but that which is most to be admired is the excellent Colouring, which this famous Master used in his Works, in which thing he surpasses all others. Often do the Young Painters come and study in this Gallery, and in regard it is all throughout of his manner, they may easily here learn the Ideas of Excellent *Peinture*. The Garden was formerly very beautiful, and full of little Groves and cover'd Walks; but several hard Winters having killed many of the Trees, it hath been thought necessary to cut up the rest to make room for others, which they have already begun to plant; at the end of the great Walk, before the *Parterre*, they designed to make a Fountain; so much of it as is already made, is of a very good kind of Architecture. It is a kind of *Niche*, adorn'd in the fore-part with four great Tuscan Pillars, charg'd with Congelations, on which are Sea-Gods holding Vases, with a great *Cartouche*, in which are the Armes of *France*, and those of *Medicis* impaled.

There is nothing more, very remarkable, unless it be the Balustrade of white Marble in the forepart of the Tarrasses, which inclose the *Parterre*; but it is not yet finish'd. From hence you ought to go and visit



# The Hotel de CONDE'.

HERE lives Monsieur the Prince, first Prince of the Blood, with all his illustrious Family. The building of this House is not extraordinary. It was formerly the *Hôtel de Reiz*, and being built at divers times by snatches, as conveniency would allow, the Symmetry was not over carefully observed; but as to the Furniture it is difficult to see any elsewhere more magnificent or more numerous. There are Pictures done by all the excellent Masters, extraordinary Tapistries, which did formerly belong to the illustrious House of *Montmorency*, and Jewels fairer than in any House of *Europe*. Here is also a Library very numerous, in which you may meet with some very curious Books and Writings extream rare. But that which you ought most to endeavour to see is the Garden, which in a space of Ground small enough, shews all the beauties and singularities which Art and Nature joyned together can produce. There are here certain Rooms or Arbours, made by *Hollanders*, with abundance of Industry: At the end of each walk stands a small Triumphal Arch of the same work. In Summer this Garden is full of Oranges and Jasmins, which makes the Walk here in the Evening most delicious.

In the *Rue Vaugirad*, which runs along before *Luxembourg* House, stands the Little *Hôtel de Bourbon*, otherwise called the Little *Luxembourg*,

*bourg*, which *Cardinal de Richelieu* caused to be beautified for his Niece the Dutcheſs of *Aiguillon*, with great Expence, as one may eaſily perceive by the Excellent *Plafons*, and more eſpecially that in the great Hall, which coſt a great price: Here was in thoſe days very magnificent Furniture, and all ſorts of Curioſities extremely rare; but they have been ſince diſperſed into ſeveral hands upon the Death of that Dutcheſs.

Hard by, and on the ſame ſide of the way, are the *Nuns du Calvaire*, of *Saint Bener's* Order, here Founded in the Year 1620. by Queen *Mary of Medicis*. Their Church and Convent hath nothing of extraordinary, no more than

The Convent of the *Nuns du Precieux Sang*, which ſtands in the ſame Street. A little higher is

*The Convent of the Carmes Dechauffez,  
or diſcalced Carmelite Friers.*

THIS Monastery was Founded about the beginning of the laſt Age, by the Liberalties of certain Burgeſſes of *Paris*; who beſtowed a ſmall Houſe, Situated in this place, on the Carmelite Friers, who came from *Spain*, and brought into *France* the Reform which *St. Terèſa* had made in the Order of Mount *Carmel*. In the Year 1613 they began the Foundation; and *Mary de Medicis* laid the firſt Stone of their Church, as we may perceive by  
this

this Inscription, which was set over the place:

MARIA MEDICÆA MATER FUNDAMENTUM HUIUS ECCLESIAE  
POSUIT. 1613.

---

*Mary de Medicis the Mother, laid the Foundation of this Church, 1613.*

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Chancellor *Seguier* declared himself their Protector, and became a great Benefactor; among other things he gave them wherewithal to build their great Altar; which is of a very handsome design, adorned with Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, and several Figures representing the principal Saints of this Order. All the Church is of the Tuscan order of building; yet, in truth, it is none of the most regular. In the middle there is a Dome, painted in the top by a Chanon of the Church of *Leige*, named *Bertolet*, who was no bad Painter, as one may well judge by this Work; which represents the Assumption of *Elias*, in a Chariot of Fire, and his Mantle falling on his Disciple *Elisba*, who receives it with open Arms.

There are in this Church two Chapels that deserve a particular consideration. The first of which is on the left hand, under the Dome, and Dedicated to the Holy Virgin; in which there is a Statue of white Marble, the finest that can be seen: It was made at *Rome*, by a Disciple of the Famous Cavalier *Bernin*, and cost a great expence to bring it from thence. It is  
not

not easie ever to meet with a better figure than this. It represents the Holy Virgin sitting and holding her Infant on her Knee; who smiles and extends his little Arms to embrace her. All that one can wish to see in a compleat and finisht Statue, is to be found in this; and all Men ought to consider it as the best Piece in the Kingdom. The Niche in which it stands over the Altar is of the Design of Cavalier *Bernin*, it is adorn'd with four Corinthian Pillars of a vein'd Marble. The other Chapel is over against this, and dedicated to St. *Teresa*, as appears by the Picture in the middle. This Chapel is adorn'd with Marble Pillars, of a composite Order, but very singular, with Festoons on the Frieze; but this is the Architects own fancy, and there are but few examples of such Work. However the whole is very handsom and pleasing to the view. The Balustrades of these two Altars, and that also of the great Altar which stands between 'em, are of a choice sort of Marble. The rest of the Church hath nothing at all extraordinary, unless it be the white painting, with which it is all over painted, which has a Gloss, and shines like Marble. It is said that these Fathers have a Secret to make it thus, and that they are not willing to discover the mystery to any.

In the inner part of the House there is nothing remarkable but the Library, which tho' it be but little, and the number of Books very small; yet it ought to be seen if it were only for the delicate prospect which it hath over the Neighbouring Fields. These Fathers have the handsomest Gardens and the best kept in all *Paris*, which is not to their small advantage, for in regard

gard they eat no Flesh, they have from their own Gardens sufficient of Roots and Pulse, and the like, whereon to subsist without buying.

In a Street at the end of this, which is call'd the *Rue du Regard*, is a small House lately built, whose prospects are all upon the Neighbouring Gardens, and is extream neat and handsome.

The Fortrefs where the Academists of M. *Bernard* exercise is not far off. It stands near the Walls of the *Palais d'Orleans*, inclosed in a little piece of Ground, and serves for this use only. Here they make their attaques as regular, as if at the taking of a place of the greatest importance.

In the *Rue Cassette* near the *Carmes* of which I have been speaking, is, *The Monastery of the Nuns of the Holy Sacrament*, who owe their Foundation to the late Dutches of *Orleans*, Second Wife of Monsieur *Gaston of France*, Duke of *Orleans*, Son of *Henry the IV.* and Brother of *Lewis the XIII.* This Illustrious Princess who was of a most exemplary Piety, was their great Benefactress, and gave them wherewithal to build their Church, and their great Altar; which last is of a very handsome Wainscot work, Marble painted, and the Ornaments gilt, all which shows very handsomly, but this is all that is here to be seen. Every *Thursday* they sing here a Salutation of the Holy Sacrament, at which a great number of Devout Persons assist, and offer up their Prayers.

In the Street call'd *Rue du Pot de fer*, which also butts against the *Rue Faugirard*, is

The

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*The Noviciat of the Jesuites.*

THE Church of these Fathers is but small, but in recompence of that, it is one of the handsomest and best designed for Architecture in *Paris*. It is said that one of the Fathers of this Society named Father *Marlange*, drew the design, and having well observed the faults of that in the *Rue St. Antonie*, of Father *de Rant's* designing, he alter'd many things. This Father being consulted with about the work of this Church, would not meddle till the General had given him permission to do what he thought proper, without being obliged to observe the orders of any one whatsoever of the Society. After this he undertook the building, which is not so big as the other, but it infinitely surpasses it in Regularity. The Portal is of Pilasters of the Dorick Order, and over them the Ionick Order. The inside is also of Dorick Pilasters supporting a Cornish, between the *Trig-lifes*, of which are several Ornaments representing the Instruments of our Lord's Passion. The great Altar is but very plain of Joyners Work, adorn'd with two Corinthian Pillars. But that which sets off this Altar infinitely beyond the fairest of the Kingdom, is the great Picture which you see there of the famous *Poussin*, one of the best which that able Master ever did. All the Curious esteem this piece extreamly, and look upon it as the best in *France* for exactness of design: Notwithstanding the objection  
of

of some Criticks, who say the Ear of St. *Francis Xavier*, who is here represented on his Knees, working a Miracle, is bigger than it ought to be.

After you have seen the Church, you ought to ask to see the Chapel of the Congregation, which lies on the left Hand of the Door, as you come in. It is adorn'd with a gilt Wainscot, and Pictures from space to space; and in the Ceiling a Plafon well Painted. On the Festivals the Altar is adorned with a rich Furniture of Silver, which the Members of this Society have given.

The whole House is very Commodious, tho' it be of no great extent, by reason it is all enclosed by four Streets on every side. The following Inscription is cut on the first Stone of the Church, which was laid by the late Duke of *Verneuil*.

D. O. M.

S. FRANCISCO XAVERIO  
INDIARUM APOSTOLO.  
ANNO CHRISTI M. DC. XXX.

PONTIFICATUS URBANI OCTAVI AN.  
NO SEPTIMO.

REGNI LUDOVICI DECIMI TERTII AN.  
NO VIGESIMO.

GENERALATUS R. P. MUTII VITELES-  
CHI ANNO DECIMO QUARTO.

ÆDIS FACIENDÆ PRIMUM LAPIDEM  
POSUIT S. P. HENRICUS DE BOURBON,  
EPISCOPUS METENSIS, S. R. I.  
PRIN-

PRINCEPS, ABBAS S. GERMANI, DECE-  
MO APRILIS.

*To Almighty God.*

*To St. Francis Xavier Apostle of the Indies,  
In the Year of our Lord M. DC. XXX.*

*In the Seventh Year of the Pontificate of Urban  
the Eighth.*

*In the Twentieth Year of the Reign of Lewis the  
Thirteenth.*

*In the Fourteenth Year of the Generalate of the  
Reverend Father Mutius Vitelesco.*

*Henry of Bourbon, Bishop of Metz, Prince of  
the Empire, and Abbot of St. Germain, laid  
the first Stone of this Church, on the Tenth of  
April.*

Posterity ought to know that Monsieur Des-  
noiers, Secretary of State built this Church at his  
own Expence.

The next thing of Note is The Church of  
S. Sulpice, the only Parish Church in all the  
Quarter of St. Germain, and upon this account  
it is the greatest of Paris. This was former-  
ly but a small piece of building as is easily  
to be observed, by the remaining part of the  
Nave, which as yet is not quite pull'd down,  
which was so small that it could not contain the  
tenth part of the Parishioners. On this account  
about



about 25. or 30. Years ago, they begun the new Edifice which we see at present, an undertaking so large, and the expence so great, that the Quire is hardly yet finished, with all the Liberalities the Parishioners can raise. So much is done is the whole Quire, which is of a noble design. The inside is supported with high Arches, and between Arch and Arch Corinthian Pilasters, over which a Cornish that supports the Vault, which is perfectly well made and very solid, tho' very high. Round about between the Quire and the Chapels is a long Corridor, which is capable of holding a great number of People, who may from thence behold all that is done at the great Altar, where divine Offices are performed with great edification, especially on the Festival days.

At one of the Pilasters standing between two Chapels, you may read the Epitaph of the famous Monsieur de Marolles, Abbot of *Villeloin*, the greatest Translator into our Language we ever had, and who enriched it with abundance of Authors which were never before in *French*. Monsieur the Abbot de la *Chambre*, his intimate Friend and Executor of his Will, caused it to be set up in this place to his Memory. It is a *Medaille* of white Marble, and in it his Picture, on which a weeping Cupid leans, holding in his Hand a Torch reversed. This is the Inscription.

MICHAELI DE MAROLLES,  
ABBATI DE VILLELOIN,  
GENERIS NOBILITATE,  
MORUM CANDORE,  
RELIGIONE SINCERA,

VARIA

VARIA ERUDITIONE  
CLARISSIMO,  
QUI OBIT OCTOGENARIO MAJOR,  
PRID. NON. MAR. AN. 1681.

PETRUS DE LA CHAMBRE MARINI  
FILIUS TESTAMENTI CURATOR,  
AMICO OPTIMO MONUMENTUM  
POSUIT.

---

*To Michael De Marolles, Abbot of Villeloin, Famous for his noble Birth, the sweetness of his Disposition, the sincerity of his Religion, and the Variety of his Learning, who dyed being above Fourscore Years old, the day before the Nones of March, 1681.*

*Peter de la Chambre the Son of Marinus, his Executor, erected this Monument to his best Friend.*

---

He was, perhaps, the ablest person of his Age in the knowledge of Prints. He had Collected a very great number which are now to be seen in the King's Cabinet. *Amian Marcellin* was the last Author which he Translated, at the end of which Book you may see a Catalogue of all the pieces that have been published in his name.

In the rest of this Church there is nothing extraordinary, unless it be a little Stair-case of one direct Line, winding like a Snail shell from the bottom to the top. It is all of Free stone and  
very

very high, it reaching to the Roof of the Church.

The Seminary, House of *St. Sulpitius* is near the Church; the building is great and spacious, and was raised at the expences of *Monsieur de Mazarin*, who also hath furnished it at his own Costs. Observe here, especially the Chapel, the *Plafon* of which was Painted by *M. le Brun*, in which he hath represented the Assumption: This is one of the finest things that he ever did.

*St. Germain's Fair* is kept near *St. Sulpice* at the end of the *Ruë de Tournon*; it begins at the Feast of the *Purification*. 2 Feb. and lasts to the first Day of *Lent*, nay it continues often to *Easter*. The place is not extraordinary; it is composed of several cover'd Walks, disposed in a square form, and crossing one another. Here the Shop-keepers and Merchants keep their Stations, and sell here generally all kind of Merchandize whatsoever. Tradesmen are privileged to come to this Fair from all parts. There are some Shops here full of very rich Commodities and very curious things. And in that of *M. Herot*, you may meet with some Pictures of very great price.

*Monsieur the Abbot Bourdelot* dwells in the *Ruë de Tournon*, whose profound Learning has gain'd him mighty reputation. Every Wednesday he holds Conferences in his House, and the principal Discourses are in the *Physicks*.

In the *Ruë Gerance* behind *St. Sulpice*, is the *Hôtel de Leon*, belonging to the Marquess of *Sourdiac*, who built it after the Designs of the *Sieur Robellini*: but it being unfinished, we see but a small part of those Beauties, which would have

have appear'd in case the Work had been continued.

From hence we go to the *Prémontréz*, whose House stands in a square place as you enter into the *Rue de Seve*, at the meeting of Six Streets. Their Church is small, the *Portal* is of the *Sieur Dorbay's* Work. The Queen-Mother gave wherewithal to raise it. And these Fathers owe their Establishment to that pious Princess.

Further on is the *Abbaie aux Bois*, of the *Cistercian* Order. They were removed hither from *Picardy* about Sixty years since. Near this is

The Hospital for Distracted people, call'd *Les Perines-Maisons*, here you may see a Crucifix of great esteem, and done by an excellent Master.

In the same Street also is the Hospital call'd *Les Incurables*, the lower Rooms of which Hospital are curiously vaulted, and the Diseased people lookt after very carefully. The Church hath nothing in it extraordinary. It is contrived in the middle of the Apartments, equally distant from the Men and Women. They receive none into this House, but such as are afflicted with incurable Diseases.

From the *Rue de Seve* you pass into the *Rue de Grenelle*, which begins at the *Carrefour* or open place of the *Red Cross*, near the *Prémontréz*. The first thing you take notice of in this Street is the *Hôtel d'Auvergne*, in which dwells Monsieur the Count d'Auvergne, Colonel General of the Light Horse of France, Brother of the Duke of *Bouillon*, and Nephew of the famous Monsieur de *Turenne*. This *Hôtel* is not extraordinary well built, but the Garden is large and very pleasant. Further on at the Corner of the *Rue*  
du

*du Bacq*, stands a large House, and very convenient habitation, in which the Spanish Embassador used to live.

Near this place dwells a Sculptor, at whose House you may see several Bas-reliefs, not ill designed, they are of the manner of one named *Vanobstal*, originally of *Bruxelles*, who was the first that brought the gust of Bas-reliefs into France, out of Italy. There are some things of his at *Versailles*, which are very much esteem'd, more especially those over the Doors of the Grotto.

Beyond this is the *Hôtel de Navailles*, a well built House; it consists of one great square Pavillion, high raised, and overlooking all the adjacent Gardens, which renders the abroad very pleasant. Here formerly dwelt *Monsieur de Cogneux*, who built it. From hence you come to

The House of the *Sieur Roland*, one of the most knowing and Curious Men of all *Paris* in Buildings. This House, as also the Gardens, which have all the delights one can desire, are worth seeing. Here are Fountains, Arbours, Perspectives, and Parterres of the best sort. The Apartments are neatly furnish'd, and all things handsom, especially the Stair-case, which is of a singular design, and well approved by the Curious. At the end of this Street, in the adjoining Fields, you discover

*The Hotel Royal, called Les Invalides.*

**O**F all the King's Buildings, there is not any in which there appears more of magnificence and piety together than in this, since all that prodigious expence which hath been bestowed on this Work is solely intended for the maintenance of crippled Souldiers; who being disabled to serve any longer in the Army, would be forced to lead a Languishing and Miserable life, were it not for the support which they find in this House, where they are supply'd with all things, and may end the course of their Lives in the Exercise of Christian Piety. But that which is not a little surprising is, that all this vast Edifice was compleated, as it now is, in less than Eight Years, and in the height of the War.

About the Year 16\*\*. they began to lay the first Foundations of this curious Structure, which at present makes one of the Chief Ornaments of *Paris*. It is exactly square, and contains in its Circumference five Courts of the same Figure, one great one in the middle, and two lesser on each side, all which are compassed about with Apartments, in which the Souldiers have their several Lodgings. That in the middle is much greater than the rest, and the buildings about it are of a handsom Symmetry. They are composed of two rows of Arches, one above the other, which makes so many Corridors or Galleries,

Galleries, by means of which you may walk dry round the Court. The top of the Buildings are adorn'd with Ornaments, representing Trophies of Armes, and such like things, which make a very handfom Show. At the end of the Court, just opposite to the principal Entry, is the Portal of the Church, compos'd of two ranks of Pillars, the first or lowermost of the Composite order, and the second of the Corinthian. Here you may enter into that part of the Church which is appointed for those of the House: as for those who come from abroad they are building another part already somewhat advanced, and this will be incomparably more magnificent. The Model in little may be seen in a Pavillion rais'd on purpose; if it be performed according to this Model, nothing can be seen more glorious or of a greater design. It will be a Dome very high rais'd, under which the great Altar is to be placed, which will be enrich'd with all the most beautiful Ornaments, which the most studied Architecture can produce. The Covering is to be gilt like that at *Val de Grace*, but they intend this to be more regular, and better perform'd, both for the disposition and the Ornaments. You ought to see the Infirmeries, which are divided from the rest of the House, but not far off. The Beds are neat, and the Sick receive there all the help and assistance that is necessary, they are served by the *Sisters of the Charity of St. Lazar's*, who make it their particular profession to wait upon the Sick in all parts of the Town, as well as in this House. But that which Strangers ought to observe more especially, are the four great Refectories which are on each side of the middle Court, where you will

see painted in *Fresco*, the principal Sieges and Battels which *France* has gain'd against her Enemies. Few Pictures are more exactly design'd, or can shew more variety and life than these; the sight of which things cannot choose but give a very great pleasure, to those who were concern'd in the Actions represented. There is in this House a certain Souldier works in Tapistry, whom you ought not to forget to visit. As you go out you may observe the Front of the building, with the great Court before it, compass'd about with a dry Ditch, and a Wall of Freestone, from which you have a delicate Prospect. They keep Guard at the Gates here in the same manner as in a Citadel, thereby to preserve the Souldiers in Health, and free from Idleness. The Discipline which they observe in this House is admirably exact; and the Fathers of the Mission, who have the Care and Conduct of the place, acquit themselves very worthily.

All that remains of Note in this Quarter, after you have seen the *Invalids*, is

The *Hôtel*, in which dwells Monsieur the *Commandeur de Haute-Feuille*, Embassador from *Malra*, in a Street behind the *Petites-Maisons*. Here you may see very Curious Pictures, with many other great Rarities, which can hardly be met with elsewhere.

Near this, in the *Rüe du Bac*, is the *Seminary of the Foreign-Missions*, where of late they have built a Church, the Roöf whereof is very surprising, it is indeed but low, because they design to raise a second Church upon this. It is the Invention of the *Sieur du Buisson*, an able Architect. From this House are sent Missionaries into the *Judies* to Preach the Gospel there to Infidels,



dels, in which office they acquit themselves with a very great Zeal, and their endeavours are blest with marvellous Success, as we perceive by the Relations of Monsieur the Bishop of *Heliopolis*, and all the other Travellers that come from those parts, who relate most surprizing things.

In the *Rue St. Dominique* is the *Noviciat* of the *Reformed Jacobins*, whose Church is now building, and will be none of the least handsom of *Paris*. The *Sieur Bulet*, who is the City Architect, hath undertaken the building of this Church, as also of the Houses round about; which bring these Fathers a considerable Revenue, and are well built. On the other side of the way is

The *Hôtel de Luines*, heretofore call'd the *Hôtel de Chevreuse*, whose name has been changed since the death of the Dutches of *Chevreuse*, on whose account it was first built. The Apartments are very handsom and convenient, and the *Sieur le Muer* made the design.

In the same *Rue Saint Dominique*, you may perceive a new House built by order of the *Hôtel-Dieu*, whose Porch is very pretty, it stands at the further part of the Court, and is supported by Dorick Pillars, which shew curiously as you enter. The whole House is of the design of the *Sieur le Due*.

In the *Petite Rue Guillaume*, stands a large House in which dwells Monsieur *Talon*, Advocate General; the Structure is extream handsom, the Apartments very pleasant, having all their prospects upon the adjoining Gardens, the Court is great, and, in fine, it appears that there were no costs spared in the building; but that which gives it the best Ornament is the

excellent Library in it, composed of the rarest and scarcest things, both for Manuscripts and Printed Books.

*The Hospital call'd La Charite*

**T**His Hospital is situated in the outermost part of the Town, in which the Curious must not expect to find any pleasing Sights; but Poor Sick People, who are served very neatly by the Brothers of the Order of *St. John of God*, who mind no other business but to assist and comfort these poor People, and to procure for them freely all such things as they need. Here are three or four great Rooms full of Beds on each side. In their Church you may see the Tomb of *P. Bernard*, who dyed in the Reputation of Sanctity, his Statue here represents him to the Life, kneeling.

Near the Door of this Church, on that side next the *Rue Tarane*, is a new built Fountain of a very handsom design, on which these Verses of Monsieur *Santeuil* are graven:

QUEM PIETAS APERIT MISERO.  
RUM IN COMMODA FONTEM,

INSTAR AQUÆ LARGAS FUNDERE  
MONSTRAT OPES.

M. DC. LXXV.

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*This Fountain for the needy built, doth shew,  
Your Charity should still like Water flow,*

*M. DC. LXXV.*

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In the *Rue des Saints Peres*, adjoining is the *Hôtel de Brissac*, whose building is very regular : Here is a Gallery with several Apartments very delightful.

The *Hôtel de S. Simon* is in the same Street. This is very well placed, having the great Street call'd the *Rue Tarane* over against it, which gives it an advantageous View. It was built by *M. Salvois*, who made use of the *Sieur Gittar's* designs.

The House where now dwells the Princess of *Wirttemberg*, is not far from hence. The Garden behind which hath a delicate air.

Almost over against the last mention'd House, stands another, which tho' it makes outwardly no great show ; yet at the further part of the Court there you may see a piece of Perspective very well Painted, wherein at a distance you discover a Triumphant Arch à l'*antique*, which shows well afar off.

## THE RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

**Y**OU must observe that this Street changes its name in three places, all along by the Garden Walls of St. German's Abby, it is called the *Rue du Columbiér*; further about the middle it is call'd the *Rue Jacob*, and at the end, the *Rue de l'Université*. It is full of handsom Houses, and most new built. But the most remarkable and the greatest Curiosity to see, is

### *The Cabinet of Monsieur Blondel.*

Before we speak any thing of the Rarities in this rich Cabinet, it is convenient to say somewhat of those excellent Works which Monsieur Blondel hath written. This learned person is so well known among all Scholars, that it would be difficult to say any thing in his commendation which is not known already. It is sufficient to give the Reader an Idea of his merit and profound Knowledge, to say only that the King made choice of him to teach the Mathematicks to Monseigneur the *Dauphin*, and appointed him Director of the Royal Academy of Architecture, establish'd in the *Palais Brion*, and composed as all men know of the ablest Men of the King.

Kingdom in this Science. The names of the present Members are,

M. Blondel, Director, *Maréchal de Camp* to the King's Armies, and Mathematick-master to Monseigneur the *Dauphin*.

M. *Perauld*.

M. *le Vau*, the Elder.

M. *le Pautre*.

M. *Gittard*.

M. *Bruan*.

M. *D'Orbay*.

M. *Mansard*.

M. *Filibien*, who is the Secretary, and has publish'd several excellent Works, as we have already mention'd in the first part of this Book P. 38. where we treated of the Kings Antique Statues at the *Palais Brion*.

Monsieur *Perauld* of this Academy, hath publish'd a Learned Translation of *Vitruvius*, enriched with a great number of Figures; and but a while ago another Book of Architecture Entituled, *L'Ordonnance des cinq especes de Colonnes des Anciens*, highly esteemed by the Curious.

But to return to Monsieur *Blondel*, we are oblig'd to him for the new Plan of *Paris*, it being performed by his directions, according to the express Order which the King gave to the *Burgesses*, not to suffer any one to undertake this Work but him, since it is well known, none could perform it so well as himself. It is to be seen at his House only, and contains 12 Sheets. The new Embellishments, as also the Town Gates lately rais'd, and all designed by him, are engraved in the Edges. The same Author hath

also publish'd *A Treatise of Architecture* in three Volumes, which were read as Lectures in the Academy, the Preface before which is very eloquent and full of Instruction: *A Treatise of Geometry Speculative and Practical*, in two Volumes in Quarto; and another *Of Arithmetick*, in the same manner as he taught them to Monseigneur the Dauphin: Also *The manner of Fortifying Places*, wherein are engraved very curious Plans of the best Fortifications that are in the World: *The Comparison of Pindar and Horace*, Dedicated to M. le Premier, President de Lamoignon: *The Solution of the four principal Problemes of Architecture*, in Folio: *Of the Royal Impression in the Louvre*, adorn'd with Figures: *The Art of casting Bombes*, in Quarto; and lastly, another which came forth but the beginning of the last year, Entituled, *The History of the Roman Kalendar*, in which you may see not only all the several Manners which the antients made use of to count their Time, but also all that has pass'd in reducing the Computation of time to the form that is now used, and the difficulties which have been met with before it was brought to the present regulation. This Book is so full of curious Learning, that there is hardly any sort of People to whom it is not profitable: He hath also given us hopes of several other Books, which may be publish'd in time, they being ready for the Press; and they are these:

*Galileus promissus de resistentia solidorum.*

*Geometrick Elements of Medieties.*

*A Treatise of Algebra.*

*A Treatise of the Motion of Celestial Bodies.*

*A Treatise of Dialling.*

*A Treatise of Mechanick Arts.*

*A Treatise of the Proprieties of Pullies.*

*A Treatise of Attacking and Defending of Places.*

*Miscellanies of divers pieces of the Mathematicks and Physicks.*

*A Translation of Sermoti's 3d. and 6th. Book of Architecture.*

*A Second Edition of Francis Savot's French Architecture, augmented with a great number of Notes.*

But Books are not the only things that have made M. Blondel famous, the great Exploits which he hath perform'd in the Wars as well by Sea as Land: The Negotiations in which he has been employed with Foreign Princes; and in fine, the long Voyages which he has performed in the four parts of the World, wherein he has seen all that is observable, and thereby attained so perfect a Knowledge in all things, that the reputation of his Experience and Abilities hath justly acquired him the quality of a Counsellor of State.

He hath here one of the most curious Cabinets that is at present in *Paris*, in which are several Rarities of all the best and choicest kinds, and no less choicely preserved. Among other things, he hath here several original Pictures of *Palma*, of *Paul Veronese*, of *Guido*, and of the famous *Poussin*, several Land-ships of *Paul Bril*, of *Cornille*, of *Brengle*, of *Fouquiere*, of *Lucas*, and of divers others. Pieces of Fruit of *Labrador*, of *Sommes*; and of Flowers of *Picard*, of *Mario Delfiori*, and of others: Also a great number of Limpings and Miniatures after the best Painters; as *Raphaël*, *Carache*, and *Persin*. Here are also

also 200. Leaves of the same Work representing Birds, besides those of Animals, which they made at *Limoges* in the last Age upon Gold and Silver; the secret of which work is at present lost, and which things are now sold at excessive Rates. Here are some Pictures of inlaid Wood, whose Colours are as beautiful as if they had been wrought with a Pencil.

But that which is infinitely more curious than all the rest, is the great number of Agates, among which there are 40 greater than the rest, most of them are antique, and represent Deities, Emperors Heads, and Sacrifices, and are admirably well cut: Those which are modern are graved by *Coldoré*, a famous Lapidary, and by several others as great Artists; with these a small Chain of six great grains of Agate also.

Still these are not the most precious things of this Cabinet, there are some things of greater esteem, as 12 Bracelets composed of Agates, Cornelians, Onyx, Jasper, and of prime Emeralds adorn'd with Gold, which altogether make 150. antique Gravings, representing *Roman* Deities, and all the Emperors from *Julius Caesar* to *Labienus Posthumus*, with 36. Empresses; among the Emperors the Heads of *Pescenius Niger*, and the 2 *Africans* are very curiously cut in Onyx. This Suit is lookt upon as one of the most singular Rarities that is at present, and it is without dispute the only thing of this kind in the whole World. For we never yet knew of any Man who collected a Suit of antique graved Stones as has been usually done of Medals; and this here hath been the Work of four of the most famous *Vertuosi* that ever were in *France*, who have above 50 Years used their endeavours to render



render this Collection compleat as it now is. Besides these there are four other Agates graved hollow representing the History of the *Triumvirate*, the Heads of *Cæsar*, *Mark Anthony*, and *Lepidus*, are upon the three principal, and that of *Cleopatra* on the other. On a green Oriental Jasper of an Oval Figure which is placed in the middle, is represented a Pillar, at the Foot of which a Souldier holds up the point of his Dagger: This Pillar was call'd by the Antients *Columna execrata*, in regard the Senate and *M. Anthony* caused it to be rais'd to the memory of *Julius Cæsar*, and that all the Souldiers might come before this Pillar, and here swear to Revenge the death of that great Emperor. This Pillar was taken down by *Dolabella*. The Inscription graven about this curious Agate explains the History, and is this,

MART VL. AUX. D. JUL. LACRI.

Which signifies, *Marti, ultori, auxiliatori, Divo Julio Lacrima.*

---

To Mars, the Revenger, the Helper, to Divus Julius Tears.

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Upon this Pillar stands an Urn, and the *Sidus Julium* on one side, which, as Historians say, appear'd after the Death of *Cæsar*.

The other things are several Rings of Gold, adorn'd with precious Stones, as Rubies, Emeralds, and Oriental Topazes, a great Diamond in

In manner of a Button, very perfect; another Yellowish but very lively; an Aigue of the Sea, oriental; a great Violet-colour Ruby of 28 grains; an Opal of the East in the form of a little Lion; three great Boxes full of Stones graved of the antique, some hollow'd, and some in relief; several rare Shells of strange fashions; a Suit of one hundred Imperial Medals of Silver, and one hundred others of *Greek* and *Roman*, the best chosen of *Padoian*.

As there want no Rarities in this rich Cabinet, you may see here also several *Persian* and *Turkish* Armes, as Cimeters, Daggers, and Knives of *Damask't* Steel, whose hilts and handles are of Stone inlaid with Gold, and enrich'd with Jewels. There are also *Japan* Works, and the best sort of Porcelains; curious Books; some pieces of Ivory wrought in Sculpture, with a good quantity of Rosary-Beads of Agate; and a thousand other things of such sort, which would require a long description, if we should mention all in particular.

All that you see in this Cabinet is of unusual Beauty, the Collection having been made by one who was perfectly knowing in these matters, and who spared no Costs to attain the thing which pleased him. On this account you will find in this House sufficient to satisfy any Mans Curiosity. And the Civility with which they are shewn gives no less satisfaction to the Beholders, than the Rarities themselves occasion Admiration.

Beyond this on the same side of the way in the *Rue de l'Université*, stands the *Hôtel Tambonneau*, perfectly well built, and designed by the *Sieur le Vau*.

The

The rest of this Street, deserves not much pains to examine it, tho' there be several good Capacious Houses in it, among others that of Monsieur the *Grand Provost*.

Also the *Sieur Logeais* otherwise call'd the Marquess of *Imbercour*, one of the Farmers General of the five great Farms, hath built here a great and convenient House, which will cost him above 24000. Crowns before it be quite finish'd.

You must not neglect to visit M. *Pelisor*, over against the *Hôtel Tambonneau*; he is one of the ablest Enamellers in Europe, and makes those curious Pictures in Enamel, which are set about with Diamonds, and presented to Embassadors; and sometimes they are set in Bracelets, being commonly no bigger than a Shilling, and often much less: One may confidently affirm that no Man did ever better understand this Art, nor has made his Pictures more like.

At the end of this Street in a House near the *Hôtel de les Mousquetairs*, you may see a Burning Glass which does wondrous things when exposed to the Sun, so far as to dissolve the hardest and the most incombustible Bodies that are. It is greater than any we have yet seen; and the Foot on which it stands is no less singular, it being also of Steel, and wrought with much Art and Patience.

The

## The Little AUGUSTINS.

THE Convent of these Fathers is in the Street which bears their Name, leads from the *Rue Columbier* to the Edge of the *Seine*. Their House hath nothing extraordinary no more than their Church. The great Altar is of Joiners Work, well enough wrought; Marble Painted, and adorn'd with Statues of great esteem, especially that of the Dying Figure. They are made, Clay baked, by one call'd *Biardeau* of *Anjou*, and so are all the rest, which are of a very good manner. *M. Varin* esteem'd the Head of this dying Figure worth its weight in Gold. *Margaret of Valois*, Wife of *Henry IV.* and Sister of *Henry III.* was one of their principal Benefactors, and by her Testament left them part of her Plate, which they use in adorning their Altar with that rich Furniture, which they expose on Festival Days. This Queen built entirely of her own Cost the Chapel on the right hand of the great Altar, which is in manner of a Dome, and the first which has been raised at *Paris* of this sort. The following Inscription is there ingraven on black Marble.

LE 21. MARS MIL SIX CENS HUIT,  
LA REINE MARGUERITE DUCHES-  
SE DE VALOIS, PETITE FILLE DU  
GRAND ROY FRANCOIS, SOEUR  
DE TROIS ROIS, ET SEULE RESTE'R.  
DE

DE LA RACE DES VALOIS; A IANT  
ETE' VISITE'E ET SECOURUE DE  
DIEU, COMME JOB ET JACOB; ET  
LORS LUI A IANT VOUE' LE VOEU  
DE JACOB, ET DIEU L'AIANT  
EXAUCÉE, ELLE A BATI ET  
FONDE' CE MONASTERE, POUR  
TENIR LIEU DE L'AUTEL DE  
JACOB; où ELLE VEUT QUE  
PERPETUELLEMENT SQIENT  
RENDUES ACTIONS DE GRACES,  
EN RECONNOISSANCE DE CEL-  
LES QUELLE A RECEUES DE  
SA DIVINE BONTE. ELLE A  
NOMME' CE MONASTERE DE  
LA SAINTE TRINITE', ETC T-  
TE CHAPELLE DES LOUANGES,  
où ELLE A LOGE' LES PERES AU-  
GUSTINS DECHAUSEZ.

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*On the 21. of March, One thousand six hundred and eight, Queen Margaret Dutcheß of Valois, Grand Daughter of the great King Francis, Sister of three Kings, and the only remainder of the Race of Valois, having been visited and relieved by God, like Job and Jacob; and having at that time vowed the Vow of Jacob, and God having heard her, she built and establish'd this Monastery, instead of Jacob's Altar, in which she desires that perpetual thanks be given to God, in return of those Favours which she hath received from his divine bounty. She hath named this Monastery from the Holy Trinity, and this Chapel the Chapel of Praises, and she hath here placed the*

One may perceive by this Inscription that these Fathers were formerly more austere than they are at present, in regard they were then *Discalces* or barefooted. That Queen built this Monastery in favour of her Confessor who was of this Order; his name was *Francis Ames*, originary of the Town of *Montargis*. You ought to see their Library, which is very neat. Among these Fathers is Father *Lubin*, who is esteem'd one of the most skilful Geographers that we have. This is he who Translated the Relation of *Lapland*, which is sold at the Widow *Varenne's* at the *Palais*.

In the *Ruë de Seine*, behind the Colledge of the four Nations, is the *Hôtel de la Roche-foucault*, which was formerly known by the name of *Hôtel de Liancourt*, whose building is very regular, and of a beautiful Ordinance. Here were formerly very excellent Pictures, but they have been dispersed since the Death of the Duke of *Liancourt* who made the Collection.

Parallel to this Street lies the *Ruë Mazarin*, so call'd, since the building of the Colledge of the four Nations which takes up part of the Street, of which Colledge Cardinal *Mazarin* was the Founder. In the middle of this Street is the Theater of *French Comedies* over against the end of the *Ruë Guenegand*; this is the only place where at present they act *French Plays*. Formerly there were three places in *Paris*, where you had such Spectacles, at the *Palais Royal*, at the *Marais du Temple*, and at the *Hotel de Bourgogne*; but since the Invention of *Opera's*, these things have

have been changed, and these here are the only Company of *French* Comedians that remain at present. They often Act here new Pieces that are very pleasant, but are not of equal Beauty with those of M. *Corneille*, nor of M. *Racine* for serious Matters, no more than they are equal to those of the famous *Moliere* for Comick. All Strangers agree however that the *French* Scene is the handsomest and most magnificent of *Europe*, as well for the decoration of the Theatre, as for the Beauty of the Pieces there represented; the Comedians moreover spare no Costs to satisfy the Spectators in the richness of their habits. There are some among them who compose Plays themselves, which makes them more expert, and enables them more thorowly to understand the Character which they represent.

From the *Rue Mazarin* you may turn into the *Rue de Guenegaud*, in which dwells Monsieur the Abbot de la *Roque*, Author of the *Journal des Sçavans*, which he publishes every Fifteen days: The Curious receive this piece with extream satisfaction, since he shews so great care to enrich it with all the fine things he can collect. M. de *Salo*, Counsellor in the Parliament, was the first who began this Journal in the Year 1665. and gave the Idea to Strangers, who found the invention so profitable and so pleasant, that they have imitated the same thing in divers parts of *Europe*. M. the Abbot *Gallou* continued the Journal for some years after, from 1666. to 1674. at which time M. the Abbot de la *Roque* undertook the Work, in which he hath always labour'd since then, with such success as has acquired him a very great Reputation in the World.

World. He holds at his House every Thursday Conferences, at which many Learned Persons meet, and propose to him the Discoveries they have made in the Arts and Sciences.

From this Street you go upon the Key of the *Augustines*, which begins at the *Pont Saint Michel*, and runs all along the River as far as the *Pont-Neuf*.

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### The Convent of the Grand Augustines.

THE House of these Fathers is of no greater Antiquity than that of the other *Mendicants*, of which I have already spoken. Historians say, that they came to *Paris* about the Year 1270. and that they were then call'd the *Hermits* of St. *Augustine*. Their first Habitation was near the Gate of *Mont-marre*, in the Street call'd *Rue des Vieux Augustines*, which still keeps that name, and while they dwelt in that Quarter they made use of the Church of St. *Mary Egyptian*, which is still remaining. They changed their abode some years after, and came into the *Rue des Bernardins*, where there is at present St. *Nicholas du Chardonnet*: but finding that place no more Commodious than the former, they shifted once again. and came at last to this place, intending to associate with the Penitents called *Sackers*, who were apparel'd in a kind of Sackcloth, and were placed by St. *Lewis* on the Bank of the *Seine*, in the same place where the Convent stands at this day. This habitation the *Sackers* left entirely to them, and became themselves dispersed  
into



into divers places. The Church belonging to these Fathers was not built till the time of Charles the Fifth, called the *Wise*, as one may observe from the Inscription placed at the Foot of his Statue, placed at the entrance of the great Door on the Right Hand.

*Primus Francorum Rex Delphinus fuit iste,  
Exemplar morum, Carolus dictus, bone Chrisle,  
Merces justorum dilexit fortiter iste,  
Hic patet exemplum, tribinam complevit honore,  
Hoc praesens Templum Deo dicetur honore.*

---

*This King of France, first Dauphin was in  
Fame,*

*Example of good manners, Charles by name.  
He loved full strongly the reward o' th' just,  
The reason's plain, and grant it me you must,  
For be this Church i' Almighty God did frame.*

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The Church was dedicated by *William Chartier*, Bishop of *Paris*, in the year 1453. assisted by a great number of Prelates, who performed this Ceremony with much Solemnity. The Great Altar is a modern Work; it is but two years since it was finished. *M. le Brun* made the Design, which is not much different from that of *St. Severin*: you may observe that the Joyners Work of the Quire, is of the best sort in *Paris*, as is also the Tribune between the Quire and the Nave adorn'd with black Marble Pillars of the Corinthian Order. On each side of the Door under this Tribune, are two Chapels, one dedicated to the Holy Virgin,

Virgin, and the other to St. *Nicholas of Tolentia*. The Pulpit is also adorn'd with certain Carvings gilt, and the Bas-reliefs which are round about, are carefully preserved, they being wrought by *Germain Pilon*, yet these Fathers have been not long since perswaded to gild them.

In this Church are several Tombs of illustrious Persons, among which *Philip de Comines* is the most famous; he lived under *Lewis* the Eleventh, and was his principal Secretary. The Memoires which he hath left us are so excellent and so profitable, that they have been translated into Latin, with Commentaries and Notes upon them: And M. *Godefroy*, Historiographer of *France*, hath printed a *French* Edition of them at the *Louvre*, according to the Original, in the Language of the time, which he hath illustrated with many curious Remarks. That learned Man is buried with his Wife in a little low Chapel behind the Altar belonging to the Knights of the Holy Ghost, and one cannot see his Tomb unless the Sacristan open the Door of the place in which it is, it not appearing outwards. You must not forget to observe the great Picture in this Chapel, representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Holy Virgin, and the Apostles; it is the Work of ——— a Famous Painter. There is another Picture on the side of the same bigness, representing *Lewis* the Thirteenth in his Ceremonial Robes giving the Collar of the Holy Ghost to a Lord, assisted with the principal Officers of the Order, in their proper Habits also. In this Chapel are perform'd the Ceremonies of the great promotions, and *Henry* the Third made choice of this place when he first Instituted the Order of the Holy Ghost

the last day of December, 1579. 'as did appear  
an Inscription which was not long since taken  
away, but this is a Copy :

*fortissimis & prudentissimis utriusque militia Equi-  
tib. Prisca nobilitatis bello & pace optime de Rep.  
meritis HENRICUS III. Gallia & Polonia  
Rex augustus, divini Spiritus apud Christianos  
Symbolum pro equestri Stemmata esse voluit, jussit,  
decrevit, plaudente, venerante populo & vota pro  
salute Principis nuncupante ob singularem ipsius  
pietatem.*

## LUTETIÆ PARISIORUM.

KAL. JANUAR. CIO. IO. LXXIX.

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To the most Valiant and most Wise Knights, both  
of the Sword and the Gown, of Noble Birth, who  
have deserved well of the Common-Wealth both in  
War and Peace, Henry the Third, the august  
King of France and Poland, has Willed, Com-  
manded and Decreed, That the Symbol of the  
Holy Ghost among Christians, should be the mark  
of his new Order of Knighthood, the people ap-  
plauding, reverencing, and praying for the  
Health of their most pious Prince.

Paris, the First of January,

CIO. IO. LXXIX.

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You ought not to neglect to read the Epitaph  
of

of the Learned M. de Sainte-Beuve, a Parisian Doctor of the Sorbonne, and a person most famous for his profound Knowledge, and extraordinary Probity, both which did acquire him the esteem and confidence of the most illustrious Prelates of his time: The Epitaph was made by his Brother, and is placed on one side of the great Altar, on a Table of black Marble, of which this is a Copy:

**H**IC situs est JACOBUS DE SAINTE-BEUYE, Presbyter Doctor ac Socius Sorbonicus, & Regius S. Theologiae Professor.

Qui vixitum XXVIII. transgressus annum, à Clero Ecclesiae Gallicanae anno M. DC. XLI. Meduna congregato

Cum aliquot viris eruditis ad componendum Theologiae Moralis corpus est delectus:

Et biennio post in Schola Sorbonae Theologiam docuit magnâ famâ, studiosorum frequentia.

Doctrinam ejus eximiam cum singulari pietate sapientiaque conjunctam,

Testantur nonnullarum Galliae Ecclesiarum Breviaria ac Ritualia diligentissimè emendata;

Plurimi haeretici ad Catholicam Religionem felicissimè adducti;

Multae controversiae privatorum, qui ipsam ulro arbitrium elegerant compositae;

Complures omnium ordinum ad emendationem morum prudentissimis admonitionibus consiliisque compulsi.

Cum idem undique non à Civibus & Popularibus modo, sed etiam ab Exteris

De rebus ad disciplinam Ecclesiasticam & ad mores pertinentibus quotidie consuleretur, cunctisque indefessus satisfaceret:

Anti-

*Amisites, qui ex omnibus Regni Francisci Provin-*  
*ciis anno Domini M. DC. LXX. apud Pontem*  
*Isarae Conventum habebant,*  
*Forum optime de Ecclesia meritum honorario dona-*  
*vere.*

*Facti annos lxxiv. Obiit xviii. Kalendas Januarias*  
*anno M. DC. LXXVII.*

**HIERONYMUS DE SAINTE**  
**BEUVE, PRIOR MONTIS AU-**  
**REOLIFRATRI OPTIMO**  
**ATQUE CARISSIMO MOE-**  
**RENS POSUIT.**

*Here lies James de Sainte-Beuve, Priest, Doctor*  
*and Fellow of the Sorbonne, and Regius Professor*  
*of Divinity.*

*Who being scarce XXVIII. years old, was chose by*  
*the Clergy of France, which was assembled at*  
*Mante, in the year M. DC. XLI. that he with*  
*some other learned Men should compose a body of*  
*Moral Divinity; and two years after he taught*  
*Divinity in the School of the Sorbonne, with*  
*great reputation, and concourse of learned Men.*  
*The Breviaries and Rituals, of some Churches of*  
*France, diligently Corrected, many Heretick hap-*  
*pily brought back to the Catholick Religion; many*  
*Controversies of private Men, who had chosen*  
*him for Umpire wisely composed; very many of*  
*all Orders and Estates perswaded to mend their*  
*Manners by his prudent admonitions and counsels,*  
*do shew his extraordinary Learning, Piety and*  
*Wisdom. He being daily consulted not only by*  
*his own Citizens and Countrymen, but also by Fo-*  
*reigners,*

reigners, concerning matters pertaining to Ecclesiastical Discipline and good Manners, and satisfying, all with an unwearied diligence: The Bishops who were assembled out of all the Provinces of France, in the year M. DC. LXX. at Pontoise, considering him as a person who had done very good service to the Church, gave him an honourable Pension.

He lived LXIV years, and dyed the xviii. of the Calends of January, in the year M. DC. LXXVII.

Hierom de Sainte-Beuve, Prior of Montauredon, has set up this, mourning, to the memory of his best and dearest Brother.

In their Cloister is a Statue of St. Francis kneeling, it represents him in the posture he might be in when he received the Stigmata. This Statue is much esteemed, it being made by Germain Pilon, and by him presented to these Fathers in the year 1588.

The Assemblies of the Clergy are usually held in this Convent, of which we have seen some these last years.

Not far from this Monastery is the *Rue Daubine*, so call'd, because built at such time when Lewis 13th. came into the World. Before that here were only certain old Gardens full of Ruins, across over which they cut this Street, at the end of the *Pont-Neuf*. It had at the end of it a Gate of the same name, which about 10 or 12 years ago was taken down, for the better uniting the Suburbs and the Town together. After

you have pass'd this Street, as you follow the course of the River you come to

The *Hôtel de Conti*. This was formerly call'd the *Hôtel de Nevers*; but that name being determin'd after the Marriage of the two Princesses who were the last of the Family, one of which was Married to *Casimir* King of *Poland*, and the other to Prince *Edward* of the *Palatine* Family, the *Hôtel de Nevers* pass'd into other hands; Monsieur *de Guenegaud*, Secretary of State, bought it, and made here very considerable augmentations. Who, being one of the Richest and most Magnificent persons of his time, spared no Costs to adorn it without and within, and rais'd also several Houses in the Street behind the Walls of the Garden, which Street is call'd after his name to this day. The Entrance into this *Hôtel* appears great, and the inside is very sutable. You ought to endeavour to see the Chapel which is really very handsom, adorn'd with Corinthian Pillars, and other Ornaments of a very good gust. It is the Work of *Mansard*, as is also the great Stair-case which is highly esteem'd. The Garden is very pleasant, planted with an Alley of Trees, and has a great Parterre. The Apartments have their several Prospects, which renders them very pleasant in Summer. The late Princess of *Conti*, one of the Wisest and most Virtuous Ladies of this Age, changed away to M. *de Guenegaud* for this House, her fair House of *Boucher*, together with the old *Hôtel de Conti*, where lives at present Monsieur the Duke of *Cregui*. In one Corner of this *Hôtel* stands a great House, which makes no distinct appearance outwardly, but depends upon this *Hôtel*. One can hardly desire a better contriv'd building

or neater than this. Monsieur the Prince of *la Roche-sur-Yon* dwells in it at present, that he may be near his Brother the Prince of *Conti*.

Between this *Hôtel* and the Colledge de *Quatre Nations*, Monsieur the Abbot de *la Chambre*, one of the *French Academy*, hath his Lodgings, where you may see many fine Curiosities. He hath a very great number of all sorts of excellent Books, among which are many Prints and pieces of Architecture. But the greatest Rarity of all is a Marble Bust of the famous Cavalier *Bernini*, made at *Rome* a little before his Death; and another Bust of Christ made by the same Master, with another of M. de *la Chambre*, his Father, whose name is so famous among all Men of Learning, for those many excellent Works which he hath publish'd, and for that particular Character which he hath, of treating of the most profound Matters, with a stile so neat and polite. Beside this you may see at M. the Abbot de *la Chambre*'s several Copies of *Poussin*'s best pieces, and some Models in Wax of some of *Bernini*'s Statues. Near this is

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### The Colledge des Quatre-Nations.

Here stood formerly the old Gate call'd *Porte de Nesle*, with a very high Tower, which did much incommode this Quarter. The Heir of Cardinal *Mazarin*, who by his Testament appointed the Foundation of this Colledge, bought this place for that purpose, and caused those Buildings



Buildings to be pull'd down, which obstructed the form of that Plan which the Cardinal himself had drawn out. The Key, which was broken off in this place, was continued as far as the Pontage, and at last they raised the Buildings in such manner as we now see them, of a most curious Ordinance without. They consist of two great Pavillions, square and very high, adorn'd with Corinthian Pilasters, which standing in a Demi-Circle, enclose a small Place or open Court; at the further part of which is the Portal of the Chapel raised upon some steps, and adorn'd with six Corinthian Pillars, which make a kind of Portico. Over all the Work, which stands something higher than the Wings, are placed twelve Statues, representing the four Evangelists, the Fathers of the *Greek Church*, and the Fathers of the *Latin Church*; these serve for an Ornament to the Dome which rises above them, and is enrich'd without with all the Ornaments one can desire, as gildings upon the Lead in manner of Festoons, and *Fenillages* over the Slates, which are cut and placed like the Scales of Fishes. The inside of the Church is not in the splendor at present which it is like to have in time. And the Tomb of Cardinal *Mazarin*, which is to be placed here, is not yet begun. On the Frise over the Portal you may read this Inscription:

JUL. MAZARIN. S. R. E. CARD. BASI-  
LICAM ET GYMNAS. F. C. A.  
M. DC. LXI.

G 3 Julius

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*Julius Mazarin, Cardinal of the holy Roman Church, caused this Church and School to be built, in the Year*  
M. DC. LXI.

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The inner part of this Colledge is very spacious; it is composed of two Courts, the first of which and also the least, is adorn'd with two Portico's, one of which leads to the Church, in the other is the Stair-case that goes up to the Apartments of the foremost buildings. The other Court is very great and all the buildings run along one side only, in which are convenient Lodgings for a very great number of People. The Schools are below in the Ground Rooms level with the Court. But these things ought not to detain you long, you ought to see the Library which is composed of Thirty five thousand Volumes, collected together by Cardinal *Mazarin*, with great Care and Charges. They are placed in excellent order, and the Presses are wrought of Wainscot adorn'd with Pillars and Sculpture. This Library is of great length, and it takes up one of the Pavillions that runs out upon the Key. *Monsieur de la Potrie* one of the most intelligent men of the Kingdom, in Books, hath the care of this Library, and shews it to the Curious very obligingly. It is said that it will be made publick, and that people will have allowance to study there on certain days every Week, as is done in that of *St. Victor's*, but no body knows when this will be. The Revenue which is ap-  
pro-

propriated for the maintenance of this Colledge is considerable: For beside the Abby of *St. Michael in Heyme*, which is of a great Rent; there are several Houses in the *Rue Mazarin*, from which arises a very great Summ of Money. The Design of Cardinal *Mazarin* was to entertain here the Gentlemen of those four several Nations, whose Country hath been so long time the Theater of War, and that they might be here Instructed in all those Exercises that are proper for Persons of Quality. Here are to be Sixty in all; Fifteen from the parts about *Pignerol*, for *Italy*; as many out of *Alsasia* for *Germany*; Twenty out of the Catholick Low Countrys; and Ten from *Roussillon*; that so these people being acquainted with the French manners, may have an affection for that Nation from whom they have received such Benefits. The Doctors of the *Sorbonne* are to have the Government of the Colledge, and to teach here Humanity. Here is also to be taught the Riding the great Horse, and there is already a place set out for a *Manege* (or Rideing School.) They are also to be taught to Dance, to handle their Armes, to Vault; the Mathematicks, and all *belles Lettres*, (or Polite Learning.) And these Gentlemen have all this and all sort of Entertainment *gratis*, without costing them one Farthing, which makes this Foundation esteem'd as one of the best, and most useful that could be invented.

On the Key that runs along the River side, is placed this Inscription, in black Marble, fronting towards the *Leure*, composed by *M. Blondel*.

## LUDOVICO MAGNO.

RIPAM HANC UT RIPÆ ALTERIUS  
DIGNITATI RESPONDERET  
QUADRO SAXO CC. PRÆF. ET  
ÆDIL.

ANN. M. DC. LXIX. & M. DC. LXX.

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To LEWIS the Great.

That this Bank might answer the Grandeur of the  
other, the Præfect and Ædiles caused it all to be  
built of square Stone, in the Years M. DC. LXIX  
and M. DC. LXX.

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On the same side is the *Hôtel de Crequi*. In  
which Monsieur the Duke of *Crequi*, Governor of  
*Paris* and one of the four principal Gentlemen of  
the Chamber, makes his abode. You may see  
here very Curious Pictures, and very rich Furni-  
ture.

The *Hôtel de Bouillon* is next, whose Apart-  
ments are magnificent, adorn'd with *Plafons*.  
Here is no sparing in furnishing the House with  
the best sort of Ornaments.

The House which makes the Corner of the  
*Rue des Saint Peres*, at present possess'd by Mon-  
sieur the *Mareschal d'Humieres*, Governor of *Flan-  
ders*. It is a very regular building, and wants  
nothing

nothing but a little more Room, to make it lighter.

Further on is the House of the late President *Perault*, Intendant of Monsieur the *Prince*, which has been built with much Cost. You ought above all to see the Gallery which fronts the River, open on both sides correspondently, and adorn'd with several Pictures representing the principal Persons of the Royal Family of *France*, with a long Genealogick Chart in Vellom of the House of *Bourbon*, in which are the Portraits of all those Princes from *St. Lewis*, down to the present Reign, in miniature. In the Garden are some very good Statues, two Gladiators, colour'd like Brass, the *Venus Medicis*, and a young *Bacchus* of the same kind, with some others, very well cast off from the Antiques at *Rome*. The great Iron Arbour is remarkable for its height, and for its being the first that ever was made of this sort. We ought not to forget the Chapel, in which is a Picture done by *Albert Durer*, and highly esteemed, with some Copies of the Sacraments from the Famous *Poussin*. This is a general account of what is here remarkable, not mentioning the Furniture, which was very neat during the Master's Life; who pass'd for one of the Curious'est and best Judging men of the Kingdom.

We come next to the *Theatins*. Cardinal *Mazarin* was their principal Founder, having left them at his death a great Summ of Money for the building of their Church, which was begun with much Cost, but is since left off imperfect, the enterprize being much greater than the Legacy, which was left em. These Fathers are the only Men of this Order in *France*, and Car-

dinal *Mazarin* was the first that brought them out of *Italy*.

The last house that you see in this Row, on the side of the River, is the *Hôtel de Mailly*, now building. It will stand very convenient and pleasant, in regard its prospects are extended over the *Tuilleries*, and over the *Cours de la Reine*, the two most beautiful Walks of *Paris*.

The *Cours de la Reine*, is on the other side of the River, at the end of the *Tuilleries*; it was planted with four rows of Trees, as we see it, by the care of *Mary of Medicis*, who gave the publick this agreeable Walk. The *Mareschal de Bassompierre* has been at the charge to enclose it on that side next the River, all along with a Wall of Freestone. It is in length a Roman *Stadium*, and at each end hath a Door of Iron, supported with certain Stone Works of a Rustick Order, which make a very handsom effect. This Walk is the pleasanter in regard it is upon the Banks of the River, from whence it hath such a fresh Air, as in Summer draws hither all the Gentry, and persons of Fashion in *Paris*. You may count here often times no less than seven or eight hundred Coaches, which drive about in the exactest order that can be, and without the least embarrass imaginable.

These are the principal things that are to be seen in the Quarter of the *Faux-bourg St. Germain*. There may be here other Rarities no less singular than these, but in regard they are in particular hands, whose owners do not care to have them known, I think it best to make no mention of them, as well to oblige the owners, as to save the Labour of the Curious that they may not ask to see what they are in great hazard to be deny'd.

L<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>

# L' ISLE DU PALAIS,

(Or Island of the Palace.)

**T**HIS is the last Quarter that remains to write of, tho' according to History and Antiquity, it should have been first mention'd; but we did not think that proper for some reasons, mention'd in the beginning of this Book. Formerly the whole Town of *Paris* contain'd no more than that space of Ground which lies between the two Armes of the *Seine*, which place still retains its ancient name of *the City*. This is the fullest of People of any Quarter of *Paris*; but withal the most incommodious, by reason of that great confusion of Houses, very high for the most part, which make the Streets narrow and obscure.

The most remarkable things in this Quarter, are some Churches and the *Palais*, or place where the Parliament sit.

The

### The Church of Notre-Dame.

**T**HIS Church is the Cathedral of *Paris*, and the Seat of an Arch-Bishoprick, which was erected in the Pontificate of Pope *Urban* the VIII. in the Year 1622. It was before that only a Bishoprick, but that very ancient; since *St. Denis* who lived but a little time after the Apostles, was the Founder. This Church, in the first Catholick Ages, was call'd by the Christians of those times, by the name of that Saint its Founder; but it being rebuilt in the Reign of *Childebert*, eldest Son of *Clovis*, about the year 522. it was then dedicated to the Holy Virgin, whose name it has ever since retain'd. King *Robert* one of the most pious and wisest Princes that *France* ever had, perceiving the antient Building not to have all that Beauty and Magnificence, which it might have; begun another, but the design being a vast undertaking, it was not brought to perfection till many Years after. *Henry* the First his Son, *Philip* the First, *Lewis* the Gross, *Lewis* the Young, and *Philip Augustus* his Successors, did all assist in the Work, and it was finish'd under the glorious Reign of the last, as we may presume, because he is the last of those 24. whose Statues are set up on the great Frontispiece.

The Structure of this Church is of the *Gothick* manner, but the handsomest and best perform'd in *France*. It is very remarkable for its Grandeur and Solidity. The Vaults are very high raised,



raised, and contain 17. *Toises* (a *Toise* is six Foot) in height, the breadth is 24. and the length 64. The 2. great square Towers in the Front, are 34 *Toises* high, flat on the top, so that from this place one may easily and conveniently discover all *Paris*. The Bells that hang in the Towers are very fair ones, the biggest of them was cast but a while ago, for which purpose the Chapter hath been at a very considerable expence, and yet it hath no very pleasing Sound. All the Body of the Church is cover'd with Lead, and it is easie to judge what a prodigious quantity there goes to cover so great a Roof.

As for the inside of the Church, the Curious who are Lovers of Painting, will here find sufficient satisfaction in viewing those great Pictures which all the Pillars are adorn'd with. Those in the Quire are much better than the rest. Here are two of M. *Le Brun's* hand, one representing the Crucifying of St. *Peter*, the other the Martyrdom of St. *Steven*. Here is also one piece of *le Sueur's*, representing St. *Paul* in the midst of a Publick Assembly, casting into a Fire the Books of Magick, before the Gate of the Temple, whose Portico is supported with Pillars: This Picture ought to be esteem'd as one of the choicest that can be seen, it being of the best manner of that excellent Master, who in the Judgment of some able Men, is esteem'd the Second *French* Painter of this Age, and next to the famous *Poussin*. In former Years on every first day of *May*, the Company of *Goldsmiths* did use to present a Picture to this Church, for the making of which they employ'd some renowned Painter, who had made himself known and gain'd a Reputation; but this Year the Custom hath

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*The Church of Nôtre-Dame.*

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hath been intermitted, tho' we hope it will be continued again hereafter. There are few Cathedral Churches in Europe, wherein the Divine Service is perform'd with more exactness and Reverence. The Chapter is composed of 40 Canons, among whom there are some very famous and of great Merit.

Among the rest, Monsieur Joli, the Chanter, and one of the Canons, is known to be a person of extraordinary Probity and Diligence in his Office, and who to his singular Merit hath added a profound Learning. He hath made publick several Works, some of which are already very scarce to be met with. The principal are

*An Historical Treatise of the Episcopal Schools,* 1678.

*Christian propositions for relief of the Poor,* 1652.

*A Voyage to Munster in the Year 1646.*

*A Translation of two Books of the State of Marriage, composed by Francis Barbaro, a Noble Venetian.*

*A Christian Instruction for the Financiers,* 1667.

*Christian and Moral Advice for the Education of Children.*

*The Christian Widow, Dedicated to the late Queen-Mother.*

*Divers small Tracts collected from the Memoires of M. Antoine Loisel. Advocate in Parliament, his maternal Grandfather.*

*De Verbis Usuardi quæ in Martyrologio Ecclesiæ Parisiensis referuntur in festo Assumptionis B. Mariæ Virginis, in 12.* 1662.

*Tractatus antiquus Ecclesiarum Franciæ seu totius Imperii Occidentalis, quæ in ipsius Martyrologio ad festum Assumptionis B. Mariæ Virginis referuntur, Vindicata,* 1672.

These

There are also some other Books ascribed to him, Entituled

*Recueil de Maximes veritables & importantes pour l'institution du Roi.*

*Codex d'Or, ou petit Recueil tire de l'Institution du Prince Chretien, compose par Erasme, mis en Francois sous le Roi Francois I. & a present pour la deuxieme fois, avec d'autres petites pieces, 1665. in 12.*

*Traite de la restitution des Grands, precede d'une Lettre touchant quelques points de la Morale Chretienne, 1665. in 12.*

*De Reformandis bonis Canonicis & rit. constituendis Clericorum muneribus, Consultatio, 1643. in 12.*

This last mention'd Book is a most curious piece. He hath also compiled together the Works of Monsieur Guy Coquille, containing many Curious Traicts relating to the Liberties of the Gallican Church, in two Volumes in Folio. He had a numerous Library, but gave it away to the Chapter about two years since, on Condition that it be publick, and that all sorts of People may have liberty to come and study in it freely. It is at present in a house in the Cloister, behind the Draw-wells, on that side next the Church; and we may e're long see it considerably augmented, some other of the Canons having promised to add their Books to it.

It ought to be observed that the Canons of this Church rise at midnight to go to *Matines*, which they still say at that hour, according to the ancient usage of the Church. There are some  
ancient

antient Men among these Canons, who for 30. or 40. Years together, have not omitted one single time : and this is almost the only Church in the Kingdom, that hath Religiously continued this pious Custom, tho' so painful and troublesom, especially in Winter. The Canons places are of no great Revenue, yet they are much esteem'd, because they are very honourable.

On Festival days you may see here very rich Ornaments. Their Silver Vessels, or Altar Plate, is of the best Workmanship. It consists of six great Candlesticks, and a Cross made by Monsieur *Bastin*. Over the Copper Pillars, behind the great Altar, is the Shrine of St. *Marcel*, one of the first Bishops of *Paris*. It is of Silver gilt, adorn'd with precious Stones, and Enamel of a delicate Colour. On *Whit-sunday* they expose here a Suit of Ornaments of Crimson Satin, Embroidered with Pearls, some of which are very large. This was the gift of Queen *Isabel* of *Bavaria*, Wife of *Charles VI.* Which Present she made in order to obtain of God her Husbands Cure, being afflicted with a troublesom Distemper. The fair Suit of Tapistry, which they display here on the great Festivals, representing the Life of the Holy Virgin, is the gift of M<sup>r</sup> *le Masse* Prior of *Rocbes*, Chanter of this Church, and Secretary to the Cardinal de *Richelieu*, the same who gave his Library to the *Sorbonne*. The Statue which we see on a Pillar on the left hand of the great Altar, represents *Philip Augustus*, whose Wife is interred here in the Quire, as is also a Son of *Lewis the Gross*, who refused to be Bishop of this Church, because he would not by his own promotion, hinder that of the famous

mons Peter Lombard, who was chosen in his stead. The Tomb of Copper raised about one Foot from the Ground, near the Quire Door, belongs to a Bishop of *Paris*, named *Odo de Sulli*, in whose Pontificate this Church was finish'd; he lived in the Reign of *Philip Augustus*, and died in the year 1208.

In the Chapels behind the Quire there are more Tombs, the most considerable of which are those of the House of *Gondi*, originally of *Italy*, who came into *France* with *Catherine de Medicis*, the Cardinal de *Retz*, who died about 3. years since Abbot of *St. Denis*, and had been Arch-Bishop of *Paris*, was the second Cardinal of this Family. The Chapel of the Virgin, which is on one side of the Door that leads into the Quire, is adorn'd with many Silver Lamps, and abundance of other curious Offerings that have been made here. Some years ago they placed before the great Altar, that huge Lamp of Silver, given by the late Queen-Mother, which weighs 120. Marks, (a Mark is 8 Ounces) and is six Foot in Diameter. This Chapel of the Virgin, has been sometimes called the Sluggards Chapel, because of the very late Masses which were said here for such as lay long a bed: It was the only place in *Paris* that enjoyed this privilege, contrary to the Custom of the past Ages, when it was forbid to say Mass after 10. a Clock. Over against this is the Statue of *Philip de Valois*, on Horseback Armed, and Caparison'd as the fashion was in his time. He is represented in such manner, as when he came into this Church, to return his Thanks for a Battel gain'd over the *Flemings* near *Cassel*; a Battle so Bloody that he saw 22000. of his Enemies dead upon the place.  
Near

Near this is a great Picture, representing *Levi XIII.* in his Royal Robes, kneeling at the Feet of Christ taken down from the Cross; it is the Vow of that King made in a dangerous fit of Sickness. I shall say nothing of the several Chapels round the Nave, all well Wainscotted and Painted; nor of the Galleries over the sides capable of holding a vast number of People; for this would be to engage too far into particulars. I shall only say that *Paulus Æmilius*, that famous Historian, is interr'd in this Church on the North side, but the precise place is not known. However you might have read this Epitaph not long since.

**PAULUS ÆMILIUS VERONENSIS,**  
*hujus Ecclesie Canonius, qui præter eximiam  
 Vita sanctitatem, quantâ quoque Doctrinâ præ-  
 stiterit, judex atque testis erit. Historia de rebus  
 gestis Francorum, posteris ab eodem edita.*

**OBIT A. P. 1526. DIE 5. MENSIS MAI**

---

*Paulus Æmilius of Verona, Canon of this Church,  
 of whose great Learning, besides his extraordinary  
 Sanctity, his History of France will be a sufficient  
 testimony to Posterity.*

*He died in the Year 1526. the 5. of May.*

---

*In the Sacristy, you may see an excellent Bust  
 of Cardinal de Richelieu, made by Cavalley  
 Bernin,*



terrin, which the Dutches of *Aiguillon* gave to this Church by her Testament.

On the South side of this Church, stands the Archiepiscopal Palace, on the bank of the River *Seine*. The House makes no very handfom show on the outside, but is within very commodious and neat. Here is very handfom Furniture, and a Cabinet of choice Books. The Garden is not little, and consists only of one or two Alleys along the River.

Behind the Church of *Nostre-Dame*, stands another little one very ancient, call'd *St. Denis du Pas*, because the first Torment that they inflicted upon that Saint was in this place, where they put him into a hot Oven, from which he was deliver'd by a Miracle.

The Cloister where the Canons live is inclosed with ancient Walls, within which they have their several Apartments. Formerly when they lived in Community like the Religious, Women were not suffered to dwell here; but since they have been Secularized, they have had distinct Lodgings, and it hath been permitted to those who have room to spare, to let out their Apartments; which has been the occasion to introduce here all sorts of People.

*M. Menage*, so well known among the Learned for all his excellent Works, dwells in this Cloister. Every *Wednesday* he hath in his House a Meeting for the improvement of the Sciences, to which all Men who make any profession of Learning are freely admitted.

These are the most remarkable matters in this Cloister, which is join'd to the Isle of *Nostre-Dame*, by a Bridge of Wood, over which lies a Communication.

From

From hence, you pass before the *Hôtel-Dieu*. This Hospital is the principal and greatest of all *Paris*; they receive here indifferently all poor Sick People, and you may sometimes reckon here to the number of 4000. who are all entertained and nourished with exceeding great Care. They are served by Nuns of *St Augustine's Order*, whose Rule is the more severe, in regard they are to spend their whole Life in this Exercise, which they could never undergo without admirable Virtue and Patience, by reason of all those incommodities which they pass through, near so many poor Sick People, whose Miseries and Diseases render them equally froward and insupportable. This Hospital hath very great Revenues, and they encrease daily more and more, by reason of the gifts that are continually given to it. The building is not handsom, nay it is very incommodious, because it is straitned for Room; the Ground on which it stands being shut up on all sides. They have been therefore constrained to extend their buildings upon the very River, and to erect a great Room upon a long Vault, under which the Stream runs. Tho' there be here a very great number of Beds, they are not sufficient for that greater quantity of Sick which are brought hither every day; and sometimes they are constrained to put 3. or 4. in the same Bed. They have several and distinct Rooms, where they lodge those who are afflicted with like Distempers, that so the Disease may not spread. The Hall on that side next the *Petit-Pont*, whose outside is adorn'd with Figures, was built by *Cardinal Anthony du Prat*, Chancellor of *France*, and Legate of the Holy See, about the Year 1535. It is thought that the first

Foundation of this great Hospital was laid by St. *Lewis*, the 28th. Bishop of *Paris*, who lived under *Philip* the 2d. in the Year 660. In the first Ages of Christianity, Bishops were, by a laudible Custom, obliged to Nourish and Lodge the Poor, as being the Dispensators and Trustees of the Poores Estate. For this reason they built Hospitals near their Cathedral Churches, to the end that so they might be the principal Administrators themselves; as at this Day the Arch-Bishop hath the chief direction here, with the Premier-Prebend, and the Procurer General; the Canons of *Notre-Dame* have the Direction of the Spirituals.

St. *Lewis*, as *William de Nangis*, who hath compos'd a History of *France* much esteemed, tells us, was a great Benefactor to this Hospital, and did considerably augment its revenue. *Henry* the 4th. did the like, giving wherewithal to build one of the fairest Halls, which is that of St. *Thomas*, rais'd upon a Stone Bridge, very solid, and finish'd 1602. It is a very Edifying Curiosity to see in what manner the Poor are served in this Hospital. Princesses have sometimes performed here the vilest Offices of Servants; and even in our days we have known \* one dye of a Disease which she caught here in giving some Broth to a Poor Creature sick of the Small Pox.

\* *The Dutchesse of Nevers, Mother of Madam Royale, & of the Queen of Portugal deceased.*

Over against the principal Gate that goes into the *Parvis de Notre-Dame*, you may see a great Stone Statue, very high, which represents a Man holding a Box in his hand, and a Serpent by his side. It is supposed to be the Statue of

*Escu.*

*Esculapius*, God of the Physicians, who is prestumed to have had some Temple in this place. On the Fountain behind this Statue, these Verses are Ingraved.

QUI SITIS, HUC TENDAS DESUNT  
PORTE LIQUORES,  
PROGREDERE, AETERNAS DIVA  
PARAVIT AQUAS.

---

*Come hither you that Thirst, and Water want,  
Go, and take living Water from the Saint.*

---

All this Quarter is full of Churches, which in truth are but small but very ancient. Their names are

*St. John le Rond*, standing on one side of the Church of *Nostre-Dame*, and is the Parish Church of the Cloister.

*St. Christophers*, over against the same Church.

*St. Geneviève des Ardens*, which has been so named, by reason of a famous Miracle, which happen'd through the Intercession of that Saint, when her Shrine was carried in procession to *Nostre-Dame*, in order to the obtaining a Cure for an Epidemical Disease, call'd *Les Ardens*, because those who were afflicted with this Distemper were inflamed with such a Thirst, that no Remedy could abate. This Miracle happen'd in the Reign of *Lewis VI.* in the year 1130. under the Pontificate of Pope *Innocent* at the 2d. And for a perpetual Memorial, this Church was built, it being before

before that but a small Chapel; but in process of Time it is become a Parish Church, tho' the Parish be but of small extent.

*St. Peter aux Baufs*, where they touch Cattle with a hot Key, to keep 'em from running wild.

*St. Marine*, the Parish Church of the Archbishop's House, to the Curate of which Church are sent all Marriages, that are gain'd by Sentence in the Officialty.

*St. Landri.*

*St. Symphorian.*

*St. Denis de la Chartre*, where according to some Mens Opinions, that great Apostle of France, was put into Chains, and for some time cast into an obscure Prison, when he came to bring the Faith and Light of the Gospel into France. The late Queen-Mother, whose piety extended into many places, repair'd the Altar, and placed there all the Figures which you see, representing a Miracle which happen'd to the Saint, when he was shut up in this place; they are the Work of M. *Anguerre*. This Church is a Priory of the Order of *St. Benet*, enjoyed by M. *l'Abbe Testu*, one of the French Academy. Near to this is the Church of

*Saint Magdelain*. Some hold that this is one of the oldest in Paris, and that for this reason it is exempted from making Processions as others do. Here is a Fraternity that was formerly of so great Reputation, that the greatest Lords entered themselves of it, after the Examples of the King, and the Princes of the Blood. The other Churches are

*Saint*

*Sainte Croix.*

*St. Peter des Arcis.*

*St. Martial.*

*St. Germain le Pieu.* Whose great Altar is of a very handfom Wainscot Work, adorned with Corinthian Pillars of black Marble, with a Figure representing the Baptism of our Lord, Painted by *Stella*, an excellent Master. The Church was formerly dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, before they brought hither the Reliques of *St. Germain*, in the Reign of King *Pepin*, for fear they should be plundered by the *Barbarians*, if they remained in the Abby of his name, which at that time stood without the Town. That King himself assisting in carrying the Shrine upon his own Shoulders from the Abby to this place. In memory of the Miracle which then happened as they past by the little *Châpels*, he gave to *St. Germain* the Estate at *Palaiseau*, six Leagues from *Paris*.

Lower in the Street near the *Palais*, are the *Benedictines*. These Religious have been in the Possession of this Priory, but since the beginning of this Age before that time it belonged to the Order of *St. Benet*, under the name of *St. Eloy*. And the Revenues are re-united to the Arch-Bishoprick of *Paris*. Their Church is unfinished. The House which they have erected here, about four or five years since, hath cost them more than 50000. Crowns; but it was a very necessary building, for before that they had hardly any Lodgings to lye in.

*St. Bartholomew* is also over against the *Palais*, to which and to all this Quarter it belongs as the proper Parish Church. This was formerly also a Priory of the Order of *St. Benet*, dedicated to

St.

*St. Magloire*, but the Monks left it, to avoid the Tumult and Noise of the place, and removed to the *Faux-bourg Saint Jacques*, near the little Chapel of *St. George*, belonging to them at that time. This Translation was made, as hath been already said, in the Reign of *Lewis* the Young, in the Year 1138. This Benefice was since reunited to the Arch-Bishoprick, and the Church made Parochial, the Extent of which Parish reaches to the *Rue St. Denis*, *St. Luc* *St. Giles* was once annexed to this; and we have known a Curate who was possessor of both these Benefices, but they have been since divided because of the great distance.

The Church is obscure and ill built. The great Altar is of Wainscot Work, and of a handsome design. There is a Chapel on the right hand, in which you may see two Pictures of *M. Herauli's* Work, one represents *St. William*, and the other *St. Charles Borromeus*. That over the Altar is of *M. Loir's* hand, and represents *St. Catherine* kneeling, and receiving on her Finger a Ring, which is put on by the Infant *Jesus*. The rest is not much remarkable.

*Missire Lewis Servin*, Advocate General in the Parliament of *Paris*, is interr'd in *St. Bartholomew's*. He was a person who had gain'd by his extraordinary Merit, the Respect and Love of all those who knew him; and his Reputation was so great throughout all *Europe*, that the most famous Men of Learning of his time, made it their glory to hold a Commerce by Letters with him, as we see in their Printed Works, where are some Letters of his, of wonderful Wit and Genius. His inviolable Fidelity for the Right side, gain'd him the Confidence of *Henry III.*  
*P. II.* H who

who made him his Advocate-General, after the dismission of Messire *Jacques Faye Desbesses*; which Office he perform'd with a most exemplary Integrity, until the Year 1626. in which he died, as he was making an Oration to *Lewis XIII.* then sitting on his Throne of Justice in the Parliament. The University, to whom he had done great Service, made him a solemn Funeral at the *Mathurins*, where his *Elogium* was pronounced in *Latin*. These two Verses may serve for his Epitaph:

*Est satis in titulo Servinus, prob? jacet ingens,  
In mundo scivit scibile quicquid erat.*

---

*Servin's enough for Epitaph, here lies,  
Who knew whatever Science did comprize.*

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## THE PALAIS.

**I**F I had oblig'd my self in this Collection, to speak of the Antiquities of those things which I treat of in *Paris*, I should have had occasion here to mention many particulars; but after all it had been only a repetition of what many Authors have already said. Those who have the curiosity to be informed in these Affairs, let them consult *du Tillet*, *Giles Corrozet*, Father *du Breuil*, in his Theater of Antiquities at *Paris*, *M. du Chesne* in his Antiquities of Towns, and several others who have writ on the French History,



ry, I will only say to the honour of those who compose this great Body, that *Pepin* Father of *Charlemagne* did first Institute it; and that it was ambulatory till the Reign of *Philip* the Fair, who, as *Belforest* reports, was the first who made it sedentary, in quitting his own proper Palace to the Officers of Justice. To make it the more spacious, he caused to be built the greatest part of the Chambers, and the whole work was finished in the year 1313. Notwithstanding it is certain that there were in this place several great Buildings before that time, in regard several Kings made this place their usual abode. *Clovis* himself kept his Court here; but *St. Lewis* dwelt here longer than any, for finding the Situation commodious in the middle of *Paris*, he made here several great Works, especially the Holy Chapel, of which more by and by.

The chief remarks in this great building is, first, the great Hall, admired by the Cavalier *Bernin*, as one of the handsomest things in *France*. It is built upon the same Plan, with another very old which was burnt down in the beginning of this Age, in which the Statues of all our Kings were placed round about the Walls, as big as the Life. In this Hall the Kings did use to receive Embassadors, and made publick Feasts on certain days in the year, and also here they celebrated the Nuptials of the Sons and Daughters of *France*. At the Marriage of *Isabel* of *France* with *Richard* the second, King of *England*, there was in this place so great a Croud of People, that many persons were stifled. *Charles* the Sixth who Reign'd at that time, was himself in danger of his Life.

This Hall is all Vaulted with Freestone, with a row of Arches in the middle, supported with

great Pillars, round which are several Shops employed by divers Tradesmen; the Dorick Order of Pilasters run round the Hall. At one end is a Chapel where Mass is said every day; the *Procureurs* (or Attorneys) to whom this Chapel belongs, have about a year since laid out 40000 *Francs* to beautifie it as we now see.

Above this is the Clock, according to which the Hearings or Audiences in the several Courts are regulated. At the bottom of the Dial, you may read this neat Verse made by *M. de Montmort*, one of the *French* Academicians.

SACRA THEMIS MORES ET PENDULA  
DIRIGIT HORAS.

*Justice does guide us, as the Ballance this.*

The inside round about this Chapel is adorn'd with Gilding, and painted like Marble of various Colours, which makes the place very handsome.

You must not neglect to see the several Chambers where they plead. The great Chamber is on one side of the great Hall; it was built in the time of *St. Lewis*, who used here to give his Publick Audiences, in which, with the kindness of a Father, and the Majesty of a great King, he endeavoured to pacifie the disorders that rise among his Subjects, or received the Embassadors sent from the Neighbouring Princes. *Lewis* the XII. repair'd it as it is at present. The *Plafon* composed of *Culs de Lampe* (Work in the Ceiling swelling down with knobs) was heretofore esteemed as an excellent piece of Work; but time has decayed a great part of that which made it esteem'd. This is the Room  
where

where all the Parliament assemble when the King comes hither to sit on his Tribunal of Justice, or at such times when there is any great Affair for them to deliberate upon. In this place also the Dukes and Peers of France come and demand to have their Patents Register'd; which they obtain'd of the King, for the Erection of their Dignities. The other Chambers are much handsomer than this, and in some of them the *Plafons* (or Ceilings) are gilt and painted very richly. The 2d. and 3d. Chambers of Inquests, and the Chambers of Requests are the best adorn'd.

### The Court of Aids.

**T**His is a separate Jurisdiction from the Parliament, which sits in three distinct Chambers, that are beautified with costly *Plafons*. The face of the building, on that side next the *Perron du May*, is of Stone enrich'd with Sculpture of a good design.

The Chancery, whose coming in is in the Gallery of Prisoners, has been repaired of late years.

The next day after *St. Martin*, being the day on which the Parliament opens, there is here a Ceremony which strangers must not neglect to see. All the Members of that great Court are present, apparelled in Scarlet Robes on that day, and assist at a solemn Mass in the great Hall. The principal Presidents, call'd *Presidens à mortier*, are distinguished from the rest, by their lacing of Minever, or a kind of spotted Fur. When

these last go up to Offer, they make a kind of Reverence which was used in old time, and is never practised now adays but upon this occasion. After the Mass is ended, they go to hear the Speeches, which are usually made by the first President, by the Procureur General, and by the Advocates General, who are no less remarkable by their Eloquence, than by their Dignities.

### *The Sainte Chapel.*

**O**F all the Monuments of Piety which St. Lewis raised, there is none more beautiful or more magnificent than this. Who making his usual abode in this Palace, caused this Chapel to be erected for the conveniency of his own Devotion. In the same place where it now stands there was formerly a small Church Founded by King *Hugh Capet*, under the title of *The Adoration of three Kings*, in which Church *Robert* his Son did institute an Order of Knights, called *Knights of the Star*. This Order was of great Reputation in the beginning of its Institution, and the greatest Lords accepted of the Collar. But in process of time it became so vilified, that it came to be confer'd on the Town Watch, who go about in the Night time to prevent disorders, that might happen in the Streets from Thieves and Robbers. From whence it comes, that at this day, the Captain who commands that Watch is called the *Chevalier du Guet* (the Knight of the Watch). This little Chapel remain'd in such Estate till the time of St. Lewis, who built the

Structure

Structure which we now see, a building, of surprising Delicacy. The Vaults are very high, and the Windows of it pass for the handsomest that can be seen, by reason of their bigness and almost infinite Variety of Colours, representing some particular History of the Old and New Testaments, the Glass of which is of such thickness, that it hath resisted the injuries of time down to this day. This beautiful Work was but five years in doing and was finisht in the year 1247. In a little time after which, they brought hither the Reliques which are kept here. These were redeemed by that holy King out of the hands of the *Venetians*, to whom *Baldwin* Emperor of *Constantinople*, had engaged them for a very considerable Summ of Money, which they lent him to carry on his War against the *Bulgarians*. This Redemption of these precious Pawns by *St. Lewis*, was not done without the Emperors knowledge and consent to take them, upon paying to the *Venetians* the Moneys for which they were engaged. They were as follows, A great piece of Wood, part of the true Cross; our Lord's Crown of Thorns, and certain drops of his precious Blood; some of the Cloths which belonged to his Infancy; another piece of the true Cross, some Blood which bled Miraculously from an Image of our Lord struck by an Infidel; one link of Iron, part of the Chain wherewith he was bound; the Napkin or Towel with which he washed his Apostles Feet; a piece of the Stone of his Sepulcher; some of the Holy Virgins Milk; the Iron head of the Lance that pierced our Lord's side; the Purple Robe with which they Clothed him; the Sponge which they used in giving him Vinegar and Gall to Drink; a piece of the

Shroud in which he was wrapped : Together with these things there is kept in the same Treasury, a Cross which our Ancestors used to carry with the *Oriflame*, which is at *St. Denis*, when they marched out to any Wars of Consequence, which Cross was call'd on that account *The Cross of Triumph* ; and many other things beside, as *Moses's Rod* ; the upper part of *St. John Baptist's Head* : all which things are enclosed in the great Shrine of Copper gilt, which you see raised upon four Pillars , supporting a little Vault behind the great Altar : But with the sight of these things one must not expect to satisfie his curiosity , for these precious Reliques hardly ever are exposed, but when some Queen desires to see them, which happens very rarely. Upon the great Altar, in a kind of Tabernacle or Box of Wood, gilt and powder'd with Flowers-de-Lis, is the model of the Holy Chapel in little of Silver gilt, and of most excellent Workmanship, enrich with Stones of considerable value. It is shew'd only on Festival Days. There are also in the Sacristy other things to be seen that are very rare, especially a great number of Reliquaries of Gold and Silver ; a great Cross all of Gold, in which is enclosed a piece of the Wood of the true Cross, which is exposed every Friday in *Lent*. You may here also see the Chanters Staff, on the top of which is placed a great Agate, representing *St. Lewis* to the Waist. holding in one hand a little Cross, and in the other our Lord's Crown of Thorns. Here are also several Books whose Covers are enrich with great Pearls and precious Stones.

But that which is extraordinary rare is a great antique Oriental Agate, very fine, of Figure almost

almost Oval, a little bigger than an ordinary Trencher-Plate; it is cut in Bas-relief, and represents the *Apotheosis* of *Augustus*, the Workmanship is really most admirable, by reason that the design is so contrived, that the Natural Colours of the Stone serve for Shadows in their proper places, where they should be according to Art, and make the same effect as if the Work of the Pencil. Monsieur de St. Avant, a famous Antiquary, hath explain'd all the Figures in this Piece, and discovered to us very curious things, which may be read in his great Treatise of Medals. This fair Agate was a Present made by an Emperor of *Constantinople* to *Charles VI.* in order to obtain some Succors from him against the *Turks*; but this he could not have, by reason of those Troubles which the *English* and the Duke of *Burgundy* then caused in this Kingdom.

The Ornaments of the Altar in this Church are magnificent, especially those which are exposed on the Feast of *St. Lewis*, whose Head you see of Silver gilt supported by two Angels of the same materials formerly kept in the Treasury of *St. Denis*. As you go out you ought to observe a handsom Figure of our Lady of Pity, placed under the Organs on the left hand as you enter; 'tis the Work of the famous *Germain Pilon*, who lies buried in the lower Holy Chapel: this is esteemed as one of his best pieces. The Chapter of this Church is not numerous, yet are the Canons places of a good Revenue and enjoy fair Priviledges. They have for their Superiour a Treasurer, whose place is double the Revenue of the other Canons. The Abby of *St. Nicaise* at *Reims*, worth 3000. Crowns per annum, is appropriated to this Chapter, with many Houses

besides round about the Palais. In the same Court over against the Holy Chapel, is

### *The Chamber of Accounts.*

**W**ithin the inclosure of the Palais, is also this Sovereign Jurisdiction separate from the Parliament. Here all the Receivers of the Finances make up their Accounts. And all those who have had the management of any of the King's Money, ought here to justify their proceedings. Here also they keep the Archives, and antient Charters of the Crown, among which there are a great many which our Historians have made use of. The famous Monsieur du Cange, among others, hath collected from hence a great number of Memoires, to serve him in Commenting upon those antient Historians. which he hath published. The reading of which Pieces will give us a sufficient Idea of his profound Knowledge. The principal are

*The History of Constantinople under the French Emperors, Writ by Geoffry de Ville-Hardouin, and by Philip de Mouskes, in the Language of their time, in Folio,*

*The History of St. Lewis, by the Sire de Joinville.*

Beside these, this Learned Author hath Published

*Historia Byzantina duplici commentario illustrata; Prior continens familias ac stemmata Imp. Constantin.*



*Not. Sic. alter descriptionum urbis Constant. qualis exstitit sub Imperatorib. Christianis, in Folio.*

*Glossarium medie atque infime Latinitatis, 3. Vol. Fol.*

This last Book hath gained him a greater reputation than all, and that as well in foreign Parts as in France. And it stands with reason, since this is esteemed one of the greatest Works that has been undertaken in this Age, for which the Author had need of all the time he had, even for many years, to treat of all those various Subjects therein contained, with so much Learning as he hath done.

I might here name many other Learned Men, who have drawn great Light for History out of the *Chamber of Accounts*; among others the Messieurs *Godfroy*, who have made publick a great many of our old Historians, now lately Printed at the Royal Press in the *Louvre*, with excellent Commentaries at the end. Monsieur *d'Aerovial*, Auditor of the Accounts, hath assisted them, in procuring for their sight all the helps that lay in his power, as we may perceive in their Works; they acknowledging in exprefs terms, how obliging he hath been in searching out for them those things, that might be useful for their occasions; and one may justly say, that without him the greatest part of the best Monuments of our History had been unknown and remained buried in dust.

The buildings of the *Chamber of Accounts*, hath been in its time esteemed as a handsom piece of Work. It was at first raised by *Lewis XII.* whose

whose Device is to be seen in several places of it, which is a Portcupine with these words,

COMINUS ET EMINUS.

*Near and far off.*

In one of the Chambers are several very curious antient Pictures, representing, according to the Life, several Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, in the Court of *Charles* the V. and of some other Kings, whose Pictures we cannot elsewhere meet with. Father *Menétrier* thought them so curious and so singular, that he caused them to be graved, and we may meet with the Prints in some places, with Historical explications of the Persons and Blazons represented, which are writ by the said Father.

*La Cour des Monnoys*, or Court belonging to the Mint and Coynage, is over the Chamber of Accounts. in which there is nothing singular to be obseryed. Monsieur *Croussin* is one of the Presidents, to the praise of whom it may be said, that no Man hath laboured with more Success for the improvement of the *French* Tongue. He has Translated out of Greek all the Authors that have writ of the *Constantinopolitan* History; in the beginning of which he hath adjoin'd very Learned Prefaces, for the better understanding of those Historians, who for the most part are so obscure and intricate, that, without his helps, we should hardly be able to understand any thing in them. Never did any body before undertake this Work, because so very difficult; those Historians being lookt upon as half Barbarous. But now by the assistance of this Learned

Man,

Man, they may be read in *French*, Translated with all the Elegancy and Fidelity that can be expected, in a piece writ on purpose for the Language only. They begin with the antient *Justin*, and continue to *Constantine Paleologus*, under whom the Eastern Empire ended. They all make Nine Volumes in Quarto. He hath also Translated the *Roman History* of *Xiphilius*, of *Zonaras*, and of *Zosimus*. The Ecclesiastical History of *Eusebius*, of *Socrates*, *Sozomen*, *Theodoret*, and *Evagrius*, in Quarto. Certain practical Books of Devotion of Cardinal *Bona*; and lastly the History of the *Empire of the East*, written by *Eginard*, and other Authors, which was publish'd about the beginning of this year, 1684.

The *Hôtel* of Monsieur the *Premier President*, behind the Chamber of Accounts, has nothing remarkable:

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### The Place Dauphine.

THIS Place is at the very end of the Isle of the *Palais* next the *Pont-Neuf*. It is in figure triangular; the Houses that compose it are built of Brick, with *Cordons* of Freestone, and all of the same fashion. They were erected in the Year 1606. four or five years after the birth of *Lewis XIII.* on which account they are thus named.

Of late years they have opened a way on this side to the *Palais*, and have raised several great Houses in the Garden belonging to the *Hôtel* of the *Premier President*, with a long Gallery,

lery, in which many Tradesmen keep Shops, as in the other Halls belonging to the *Palais*. This way saves a great deal of going about, which those who came from the *Pont-Neuf* were formerly forced to make.

The little Street that lyes behind is named *The Rue de Lamignon*, because it was built in the time of the famous *Premier President* of that name; who did himself contribute all his endeavors to procure the conveniency of this Passage for the good of the publick.

## THE BRIDGES of PARIS.

**I**N regard the Bridges of *Paris* make a considerable part of the beauties of this great City, we have thought it proper to make a particular Chapter of that subject; and thereby to have the more liberty in explaining the singularities thereof.

### *The Bridge of Notre-Dame.*

**T**His is the oldest and the first that was built with Stone. It was finish'd as we now see it, in the Year 1507. A Cordelier, originally of *Verona*, undertook the work, at the Charges of

of the *Hôtel de Ville*. Historians say his name was *Joannes Jucundus*, and that he was in great reputation for his wonderful knowledge in all sorts of Learning: They add also, That the famous *Judius Scaliger* was his Scholar. On one of the Arches you may read these Verses graven in the Stone:

JUCUNDUS GEMINOS POSUIT TIBI SE-  
QUANA PONTES,  
HUNC TU JURE POTES DICERE PON-  
TIFICEM.

---

*Jucundus here a double Bridge did frame,  
Him Pontifex Posterity may name.*

---

This Bridge is loaden with Houses on both sides, but they are not so high built as those on the other Bridges. These Houses are beautified in the front, with great *Termes* \* of Men and Women, supporting on their Heads Baskets of Fruit; between every two are certain *Medals* in which are represented all the Kings of France, with every one a Verse suitable to him. Time had much decay'd these things, but they were well repaired against the late Queen made her Entry, she passing over here as she went to the *Louvre*. And of a long time it has been the Custom for the Queens to pass over this Bridge, when they make their first Entry

\* A *Terme* is a kind of *Pilaster* in the lower half, and towards the top fashion'd like a Man or Woman without *Armes*.

Entrys into *Paris*, at which time these Buildings are adorned Magnificently. It is reported that when *Isabel of Bavaria* made hers, it was cover'd from one end to the other, with a kind of Pavillion of blue Taffaty, powder'd with Flowers-de-Lis of Gold, they say also that by means of a wonderful and suprising Machin, an Angel flew down from one of the Towers of *Nojtre-Dame Church*, and placed a Crown of Gold upon her Head. But though this Deed is recorded by an Historian of that time, it seems to me that one may reasonably doubt the truth of it.

In the middle of this Bridge are erected two Machins, which draw up the River Water for the use of those Quarters of the Town which are far distant. The Gate belonging to this place is of the Ionick Order, set off with certain Ornaments which make no bad effect. The following Verses of Monsieur *Santeuil's*, whom we have so often mention'd, are ingraved upon black Marble in Letters of Gold :

SEQUANA CUM PRIMUM REGINÆ  
ALLABITUR URBI,  
TARDAT PRÆCIPITES AMBITIOSUS  
AQUAS.

CAPTUS AMORE LOCI, CURSUM OBLI-  
VISCITUR ANCEPS,  
QUO FLUAT, ET DULCES NECTIT IN  
URBE MORAS.

HINC VARIOS IMPLENS FLUCTU SUBE-  
UNTE CANALES.  
FONS FIERI GAUDET QUI MODO FLU-  
MEN ERAT.

ANNO M. DC. LXXVI.

*As Sein does to the Queen of Chiers glide,  
 Th' Ambitious River stops his hasty Tide.  
 Enchanted with the place, forgets his way,  
 And with the Beautifull Town, contrives his stay.  
 Into her various Pipes he freely Flows,  
 And from a River now a Fountain grows.*

*M. DC. LXXVII.*

One of these Machins raises 24. Ponces of Water, and this is the Invention of Monsieur Mance; the other which raises but half so much. was invented by M. Foli. On the same Arm of the River is

### *The Pont au Change.*

**T**His is the next Bridge to the *Pont-Neuf*. It has this name because formerly there were a great many Money-Changers, or Banckers, who inhabited the Houses on this Bridge, and made a kind of Exchange or *Bourse* in this place. It has been also formerly called the *Pont aux Oiseaux*, or Bridge of Birds, because no doubt of Bird-sellers here dwelling. But being in the Year 1629, burnt down by an extraordinary Fire, it being then of Wood, it was afterwards rebuilt of Freestone, as we now see it, with so much solidity, that they have erected upon it two Rows of double Houses  
 four

four Stories high, all of them arched with Free-stone. These Houses are inhabited by Traders, who have their Warehouses on the side next the Water, and their Shops in the forepart. This Bridge has the most Passengers of all in Paris, because of the *Palais* which stands at the end of it.

At one end, over a house which fronts the Bridge, you may see the King's Statue about the Age of 10. years old, Crown'd with Laurel by the Figure of a Victory. This Statue is raised on a little Pedestal; and on each side of it are the Statues of *Louis* the 13th. and *Ann* of Austria as big as the Life, in Brass. These Statues are very well design'd, and very like.

The Key or Wharf, called *Qua de Gesvres*, leads from this Bridge, to the Bridge of *Nostre-Dame*, under cover all the way. It is supported by Vaults, whose Foundation is in the River, of a sort of Work extraordinary hardy, those who affect such things ought to go down and observe it.

At the other end of the *Pont au Change*, at the Corner of the *Quay de Morfondus*, is the Clock belonging to the *Palais*; the Dial of which is adorned with certain figures of one of the most famous Sculptors of the last age. In regard it was done in the Reign of *Henry III* the Arms of France and Poland stand over it, with this Verse, still legible, which that King used as his Device or Motto.

QUI DEDIT ANTE DUAS, TRIPLICEM  
DABIT ILLE CORONAM.



*Who once gave two, now gives a triple Crown.*

This Clock guides the sittings in the Parliament; and as often as there are any publick rejoycings, they ring the great Bell for some hours together.

The *Pont St. Michel* is also near the *Palais* and opposite to the *Pont au Change*. It takes its name from the little Church of *St. Michel*, which stands within the Inclosure of the *Palais*; or perhaps because it leads to the Gate of that name, which once stood at the upper end of the *Rue de la Harpe*, and was not long since demolish'd, as we have already said in the page of this Second Part. This Bridge is also built upon; the Houses are of Brick and Freestone. Formerly it was of Timber only, like those of which we have already spoken; but it being broke down by a high flood, in the beginning of the Reign of *Levi XIII.* it was in a little time after re-built as we now see it.

The *Petit Pont*, one of the oldest Bridges of *Paris*, is on the same arm of the River that runs under the *Pont St. Michel*; the Houses on each side of it and the *Little Châtelet* at the end of it, hinders you from perceiving that you go over Water when you pass this way.

Within the limits of the *Hôtel Dieu*, are two other Bridges built: One of which is wholly belonging to that Hospital, the other is partly used for a conveniency of passage on foot to the Church of *Nôtre-Dame*, every one that goes over that way paying a *Double* for passage. Both these Bridges are of Stone, and very well built.

I shall say nothing here of the *Pont Marie*,  
nor

nor of the *Pont de la Tournelle*; I having described them in my discourse of the Isle of *Nostre-Dame*, as also of the little wooden Bridge that leads from the *Isle du Palais* to that Quarter.

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*The Pont-Neuf, or New Bridge.*

IN fine, we are now arrived at the last Article of this Description, which cannot be better concluded than with the *Pont-Neuf*, from which one may discover part of the most magnificent objects of all *Paris*. The *Pont-Neuf* was begun under *Henry III.* who laid the first Foundation in the Year 1578. and gave the conduct of the Work to a famous Architect, named *du Cerceau*. That King being accompanied with *Catherine de Medicis*, his Mother, (who as some say did first think of this great Work) the Queen his Wife, and with all the illustrious Persons of his Court, at that time laid the first Stone, with a great Show and Ceremony, upon which Stone this Inscription is graved:

HEN. III. F. ET POL. R.  
 POTENTIS AUSP. CATH. MAT. LUD.  
 CONIV. AUGUST. OB. C. UTIL. PUB.  
 BUND. PON. JAC. S. ET DIVER.  
 URB. NOBILIS. PAR. MAG. VIAT.  
 COMP. M. RER. OM. Q. IMP. ET  
 EX COM. PER DIU. OR. ÆQ CON.  
 PRID. CALEND. JUN. 1578.

They

They began the Work with much eagerness at that end next the *Great Augustins*; but the Troubles of that King's Reign prevented this great Enterprize from being finish'd in his time. It remained imperfect from its first undertaking in the Year 1578, as I have said, till the Year 1604, when *Henry the Great*, of happy memory, compleated the Work, by the means of *William Marchand*.

It is observable that this Bridge is one of the most beautiful that can be seen for its length, which extends over the two arms of the *Seine*, which unite here into one Channel; for its breadth, which is divided into three ways, one in the midst for Coaches and great Carriages, and two on each side raised higher for those who go on foot; and lastly for its structure, which is of such solidity and of such an ordinance, that has but few equals.

Among these advantages one may also add the delicate Prospect which the Passenger has from it: A view which passes for one of the most pleasing and finest of the World; and if we may believe those who have seen foreign parts, and the report of one of the greatest Travellers in this age, he tells us, That he never observed any Prospect more magnificent, naming this for the third of those which he hath observed, to wit, That of the Port at *Constantinople*: that of the Port at *Goa* in the *Indies*; and this of the *Pont-Neuf* in *Paris*, which extends on one side over the *Louvre* which runs along the *Seine*, with a long row of magnificent buildings; and on the other side the *Hôtel de Conti*, the Colledge of the *Quatre-Nations*, which is very remarkable for its Dome, and for the two great square Pavil-

Pavillions which stand before it; and in fine, for many other great Houses which extend a great way, with the *Cours de la Reine*, which determines this Prospect, and Mount *Valerie* which appears over all; which Views altogether make a most beautiful Prospective as they extend into a Landskip. I say nothing of the continual press of People passing over this Bridge, by which one may guess at the infinite number of Inhabitants in *Paris*.

### *The Statue of HENRY IV.*

**T**HIS Monument stands at the middle of the *Pont-Neuf*, at the corner of the *Isle du Palais*: It was set up in the Year 1635, by *Lewis XIII.* to the memory of *Henry IV.* who is represented on Horse-back, as big as the life, all of Brass, and raised upon a Pedestal of White Marble; where the principal Actions of that great King are represented in *Bas-Reliefs* of the same Metal also, these are placed two and two of every side. At the four corners of the Pedestal are placed four Slaves of Brass also, treading upon certain Antique Arms. All these pieces, except the Horse, were designed and cast by one named *Francheville*, originally of *Cambray*; who was esteemed as one of the best Sculptors of his time, of whose hand you may see several other Works, much esteemed: among others, the Marble Statue representing Truth, in the *Tuilleries*.

But

But the Curious will not be offended perhaps if I set down here the particular History of the Horse, which was made in *Italy* by the famous *John de Bologne*, or as the Painters commonly call him, *Bolognese*. *Cosmus* the Second, great Duke of *Tuscany*, gave it as a Present to *Mary de Medicis*, during her Regency, *Lewis* the 13th. being then under Age.

The Chevalier *Pescholini*, was appointed to come into *France* to Present this Horse, in the name of the great Duke *Cosmus* the Second. The care of Imbarking at *Legorn* was committed to him; but it met with several accidents at Sea: A horrible Tempest forced the Vessel, in which it was, with so much impetuosity against a Bank of Sand, that it was Wrackt, and all its Freight lost; however this Statue was recover'd from the Sea, with much pains and cost, and once again it was Shipt in another Vessel; this last unhappily met with Pirates on the Coast of *Spain*; but in fine, after all these Troubles and Labour, it arrived at *Havre de Grace* in the beginning of *May*, 1615. And on the 2d. of *June* following, King *Lewis* the 13th. laid the first Stone of the Pedestal, accompanied with *Monsieur de Liancourt* Governor of *Paris*, and several other Persons of Quality. Notwithstanding all the Ornaments and all the outward parts of the Work were not quite finisht, till the Year 1635.

And lastly, that Posterity may be fully instructed of all that past, the Inscriptions on the four sides of the Pedestal were not thought sufficient alone; they writ another upon Vellum, which they inclosed in a Pipe of Lead, and put that into the Belly of the Horse, which they filled

filled full of Cole dust, the better to preserve it from Humidity, the Inscription is as follows:

**A LA GLORIEUSE ET IMMORTELLE  
MEMOIRE.  
DU TRES-AUGUSTE ET TRES-INVINCIBLE  
HENRI LE GRAND,  
QUATRIEME DU NOM,  
ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE.**

*Le Serenissime grand Duc de Toscane FERDINAND, meu d'un bon zele pour la Posterité, fit faire & jetter en bronze par l'excellent Sculpteur JEAN DE BOULOGNE, cette Statue representant à cheval sa Majesté tres-Chrétienne, que le Serenissime grand Duc COSME SECOND du nom, a fait élaborer par le Sieur PIETRO-TOCA, son Sculpteur, & l'envoya en tres-digne present sous la conduite du CHEVALIER PESCHOLINI, Agent de son Altesse Serenissime, à la tres-Chrétienne & tres auguste MARIE DE MEDICIS, Reine Regente en France, après le deceds de ce grand Roi, sous le Regne du tres-auguste LOUIS XIII. du nom, Roi de France & de Navarre, par le commandement tres-exprés duquel & de la dite Dame Reine sa Mere, étant Messieurs DE VERDUN, Premier President en la Cour de Parlement de Paris, NICOLAI Premier Pesident en la Chambre des Compres, DE BELIEVRE, Procureur General de sa Majesté, DE MESME, Lieutenant Civil, LE FEVRE President, DU MOULIN, DE GAUMONT, GAUDEFROY, VALLEE, HOTMAN, ALME-*

ALMERAS DE DONON & LE GRAS,  
Tresoriers Generaux de France audit Paris, MI-  
RON, President aux Requetes, Prevot des Mar-  
chands, DES NEAUX, CLAPISSON HUOT,  
PASQUIER, Eschevins. PEROT, Procureur  
du Roi de la Ville; tous Commissaires ayant l'in-  
tendance de la construction du Pont-Neuf de Paris,  
ont au milieu d'eulx, present le Sieur de PIER-  
RE DE FRANCHEVILLE, premier Sculpteur  
de leurs Majestez, fait dresser & poser avec sole-  
mnité ladite Statue sur le pied d'essai à cette fin  
érigé. Assistans à ce MESSIEURS DE LIAN-  
COURT, Gouverneur de Paris, DE SAINT  
BRISSON SEGUIER, Prevot de Paris, lesdits,  
DE MESME, Lieutenant Civil, le Prevot des  
Marchands & les Eschevins de ladite Ville.

L'an mil six cens quatorze  
le vint-troisième jour d'Avril.

to the Glorious and Immortal Memory of the  
most August and most Invincible HENRY  
the Great, Fourth of the Name,  
King of France and Navarre.

the most Serene great Duke of Tuscany Ferdinand,  
moved with a good Zeal for Posterity, caused the  
excellent Sculptor John de Bologne, to make and  
cast in Brass this Statue, representing his most  
Christian Majesty on Horseback, which the most  
Serene great Duke Cosmus the Second of that  
name, caused to be wrought by the Sieur Pietro  
Toca, his Sculptor, and sent it as a most worthy  
Present, under the Conduct of the Chivalier Pes-  
cholini, Agent of his most Serene Highness, to  
the

the most Christian and most August Mary de Medicis, Queen Regent in France, after the decease of that great King, in the Reign of the most August Lewis XIII. of that Name, King of France and Navarre; by the most Express Command of whom, and of the said Lady the Queen his Mother, Messieurs de Verdon, then first President in the Court of the Parliament of Paris, Nicolai, first President in the Chamber of Accounts de Bellevue, Procureur General to his Majesty, de Mesme, Lieutenant Civil, le Fèvre, President du Moulin, de Gaumont, Gandeftoy, Vallée, Hotman, Almeras, de Donon, and Le Gras, Trésurers General of France, at Paris, Miron, President of Requests, Provost of Marchands, Neaux, Clapillon, Huot, Pasquier, Eschevins, Perot, Procureur to the King for the Town; all being Commissioners, and having the Overseeing of the Building of the Pont-Neuf at Paris, have in the presence of the Sieur Peter de Francheville, principal Sculptor to their Majesties, placed and fixt the said Statue, in a solemn manner, upon a Pedestal, erected for that purpose, in the middle of the said Bridge. Messieurs de Liancourt, Governor of Paris, de Saint Brisson Segnier, Provost of Paris, the foresaid de Mesme, Lieutenant Civil, Provost of Marchands, and the Eschevins of the said Town, assisting.

The Year One thousand six hundred and fourteen, the Three and Twentieth day of August.



This Inscription may suffice to make known all that pass about the Beasts Horse, without saying more.

The following Inscriptions are to be read about the Pedestal, they are of Letters of gold raised up upon Brass Plates, and were composed by M. *Drillot*, Advocate General in the Parliament of *Bourgogne*,

On the forefront thus,

ERRICO III.  
GALLIARUM IMPERATORI  
NAVAR. R.  
LUDOVICUS XIII. FILIUS E-  
JUS  
OPUS INCHO. ET INTERMIS-  
SUM PRO  
DIGNITATE PIETATIS ET IMPERII  
PLENIUS ET AMPLIUS ABSOLVIT.  
EMIN. C. D. RICHELIVS  
COMMUNE VOTUM POPVLI PROMOVIT  
SUPER ILLUST. VIRI DE BULLION,  
BOUTILLIER P. ERARII F. FACIEN-  
DUM CURAVERONT  
M. IV. XXXV.

To Henry IV.

Emperor of France,  
And King of Navarr.

Lewis XIII. his Son, finished this Work (which was begun but left imperfect) answerable to the greatness of his duty to his Father, and largeness of his Empire.

The most Eminent Cardinal Richelieu satisfied the  
general desire of the People in promoting this  
Work.

The most Illustrious De Bullion, and Boutillier,  
Treasurers, took care of it M. DC. XXXV.

Above that this other Inscription,

QUIS QUIS HÆC LEGES, ITA LEGITO  
UTI OPTIMO REGI PRECABERIS  
EXERCITUM FORTEM, POPULUM  
FIDelem,  
IMPERIUM SECURUM  
ET ANNOS DE NOSTRIS  
B. B. F.

Whosoever thou art that readeſt this, ſo read it, that  
thou mayeſt beg of God, for the excellent Prince,  
a Valiant Army, a Loyal People a Secure Em-  
pire, and long Life out of ours;  
Bullion and Boutillier made it.

The two following Inſcriptions are under the  
Baſ-reliefs, on that ſide next the Colledge of the  
Quatre-Nations, one of which represents the Bat-  
tel of Arques, and the other the Battel of Tury,  
both gain'd by Henry the Fourth.

For the Battel of Arques.

GENIO

GENTO GALLIARUM S. ET INVICTIS-  
SIMO R.

QUI ARQUENSI PRAELIO MAGNAS  
CONJURATORUM COPIAS PARVA  
MANU FUDIT.

*Sacred to the Genius of France, and the invincible  
King, who in the Battel of Arques, routed great  
Forces of the Conspirators with a handful of  
Men.*

For the Victory at Yvry.

VICTORI TRIUMPHATORI FERETRIO  
PERDUELLES AD EVARIACUM CAESI  
MALIS VICINIS INDIGNANTIBUS,  
ET FAVENTIBUS  
CLEMENTISS. IMPER.  
HISPANO DUCI OPIMA RELIQUIT.

*To the Conqueror, and Triumpher, that has ma-  
ster'd the General of the Enemies, the Rebels rout-  
ed at Yvry; His ill Neighbours being angry and  
favouring him, the merciful General left the  
Spoils to the Spanish Leader.*

His Triumphal Entry into *Paris*, is represented on the side next the River, and under the Sculpture is placed this Inscription.

N. M. REGIS.  
 RERUM HUMANARUM OPTIMI  
 QUI SINE CAEDE URBEM INGRESSUS  
 VINDICATA REBELLIONE  
 EXTINCTIS FACTIONIBUS  
 GALLIAS OPTATA PACE COMPOSUIT.

*To the noble memory of the King, the best of Mortals who entering the City without Blood, having punished the Rebellion, and laid the Factions, composed France with a desired Peace.*

For the taking of *Amiens* from the *Spaniards*.

AMBIANUM HISPANORUM FRAUDE  
 INTERCEPTA ERICI M. VIRTUTE  
 ASSERTA  
 LUDOVICUS XIII. M. P. F.  
 IISDEM AB HOSTIBUS SAEPIUS FRAUDE  
 ACSCELERE TENTATUS  
 SEMPER JUSTITIA ET FORTITUDINE  
 SUPERIOR FUIT

*Amiens taken by Spanish craft, and recover'd by the Valour of Henry the Great. Lewis XIII. set up this to the memory of his Father, being often attack'd by the same Enemies with Fraud and Villany,*

They, he always overcome 'em with Justice and  
Valour.

For the taking of Montmelian in Savoy.

MONS

OMNIBUS ANTE SE DUCIBUS REGI-  
BUSQUE FRUSTRA PETITUS,  
ERRICI M. FELICITATE SUB IMPERI-  
UM REDACTUS,  
AD ETERNAM SECURITATEM AC  
GLORIAM  
GALLICI NOMINIS.

*A Mountain, that was in vain attack'd by all former  
Kings and Generals, is at last reduced to Obedi-  
ence by the Fortune of Henry the Great, to the  
eternal security and Glory of France.*

These two last are under the Bas-reliefs, on  
the side next the Samaritaine.

On the Iron Gate, that incloses all this Work,  
is this following Inscription, to show that this  
Monument was raised by the care of Lewis XIII.  
and that Cardinal de Richelieu caused it to be fi-  
nished.

LUDOVICUS XIII. P. P. F.

IMPERII VIRTUTIS, ET FORTUNAE  
OBSOQUENTISS.

HABES I. L. D. D.

RICHELIVS C.

VIRI SUPRA TITULOS ET CONSILIA  
OMNIUM

RE-

ASTROPRINIPUM QPUS ABSOLVEN-  
DUM CENSUIT

NN. II. VV DE BULLION ET BOU-  
THILLIER,

S A. P. DIGNITATI ET REGNO PA-  
RES. ÆRE, INGENIO, CURA.

DIFFICILLIMIS TEMPORIBUS P. P. ○

### LEWIS XIII.

*Erected this to the Memory of his Father, the most du-  
tiful Heir of his Empire, Valour and Fortune.*

*Cardinal Richelieu*

*A Man above all Titles, and excelling the Coun-  
sellors of all former Princes, ordered this Work to  
be finished.*

*These Noble persons De Bullion and Boutillier, Trea-  
surers, Men that answer the honour of their places,  
and the grandeur of the Kingdom, employed their  
Money, Wis, and Care in the erecting this in trou-  
blesom Times.*

### The SAMARITAINE.

**A**T the second Arch of the *Pont-Neuf*, on  
that side next the *Louvre*, was erected in  
the Reign of *Henry III.* a little House for a Pump  
to raise the River Water for the use of the *Louvre*.  
They have had here formerly certain handsom  
Machins for that purpose, but time has de-  
stroy'd them. This Water runs into a receiver  
near

near the Cloister of Saint *Germain l'Auxerrois*, where one may still see the remains of certain Arches on the side next the River, which are of no ill design; but all these things are now no longer in the Condition which they were once in, no more than the Clock, whose Chimes do not now go as formerly. The Statues of our Lord and the *Samaritan Woman*, which stand on the side of the Cistern, are but Copies of those which stood here formerly, and were the work of *Germain Pilon*.

The *Pont-Rouge*, is over against the *Louvre*, which tho' at present, of Timber only, it is presumed that in regard to the Beauty and Majesty of the place where it stands; it will not remain long in this Condition, but that another will be built of Freestone, to avoid the troubles and inconveniencies to which this is exposed every Winter by the Ice, which often breaks it down, as it has happen'd this present year, 1684. It is call'd *Pont-Rouge*, because it was painted formerly of a Red Colour.

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*The end of the Second Part.*

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